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STRONG FEELING EXISTS IN SYRIA FOR MONARCHY

Nationalists Deny They Are Revolutionary—Ask Fulfilling of League Terms

FRENCH CONTINUE TO SEND TROOPS

Resident Foreigners Are Surprised France Has Achieved No Notable Victory

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 8.—As a result of the deadlock in the negotiations of the Damascus "notables" with Henry de Jouvenel, French high commissioner of Syria, and breaking off of the Druse parleys, the rebels will not lay down their arms on Friday, The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to state, after a careful canvass of French, Syrian, and Druse opinion. The Damascus "notables" selected a cabinet headed by Sheikh Taj Eddin—whom M. de Jouvenel invited to succeed Subhi Barakat to the presidency of Syria—acting in the place of the plenipotentiaries on behalf of all Syria, excluding Lebanon where a state of war does not exist. The future cabinet, although not including a Druse, claims to be able to influence the Sultan Pasha el Atrash to end the hostilities as soon as M. de Jouvenel accepts Nationalist demands.

To the original terms—a general political amnesty, recognition of the sovereignty of the Syrian State, native government and the gradual withdrawal of French troops—the Nationalists attach the demand that the French pay for the damages the Syrians had suffered, directly or indirectly, as a result of the hostilities. What probably will be a deadlock in the negotiations and delay peace is the Nationalist insistence that de Jouvenel guarantee that the French will faithfully comply with the peace terms, especially as to the amnesty.

Nationalists Desire Peace

The Nationalists assert that they are anxious for peace, but are able to wait longer than M. de Jouvenel, for whom a postponement means embarrassment, possibly compromise and greater concessions. If M. de Jouvenel hesitates or rejects the rebels' peace proposals, the Nationalists say that the war will continue until France agrees.

The French, never really expected the Druses to surrender their arms, and have given up the hope that the other rebels will disarm at the end of the 15 days' grace which M. de Jouvenel announced on Dec. 23 during his first interview with the Damascus "notables." Nevertheless, M. de Jouvenel is determined to carry out the elections, beginning on Friday, even in the Damascus area, which is still under martial law, although this appears contrary to the original understanding that the elections would follow a truce and lifting of the state of siege. The Monitor representative interviewed a most important member of the prospective cabinet, who declared that if France desires peace, M. de Jouvenel must agree to reasonable proposals.

Do Not Ask French to Leave

"We are Nationalists, but evolutionaries and not revolutionaries," the future minister of justice and finance said. "We do not ask the French to leave Syria, merely proposing measures looking to the fulfillment of the articles of the League covenant concerning our country."

The Monitor representative found a surprisingly strong sentiment in favor of a monarchy for Syria, also that several candidates for the Syrian throne were seriously considered, the consensus of opinion being that the Emir Zeid, an Oxford

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If America Must Do This—



Photo by S. T. Dana, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Prompt Action Held Vital to Avert Forest Bankruptcy

Conservation Expert Shows America's Timber Resources Are Decreasing as Demand Grows—Would Stop Lumber Exports—Points to Tropics

"Colonel Ahern has written the best general statement I have ever seen on the forest situation in the United States. Its facts are authentic, its conclusions are indisputable, and it ought to be read by every man and woman who has the interest of the next generation at heart. The question of a lumber famine is not a distant question. It is with us today, as Colonel Ahern's paper so graphically sets forth; and the need for action is with us also."

"Colonel Ahern is one of the pioneers of forestry in the United States. His interest in it began long before the forest situation had reached the surface of the public mind, while his successful practical experience as the founder, and for many years the head, of the Philippine Forest Service gives an authority to his statements which no amount of mere academic knowledge could supply. His paper is a public document of national importance."

(Signed) GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By COL. GEORGE P. AHERN
Tropical Plant Research Foundation

Washington, Jan. 8.—The United States of America is on the verge of forest "bankruptcy." As a Nation we "fiddle" while the forests burn, while private owners cut down half-developed trees, and while certain governmental agencies encourage the exportation of wood that is needed in this country, and certain to be needed much more urgently in the near future. The forests are disappearing; the demand for lumber in this growing country is ever increasing; prices are rising, and future generations are to pay a price for their lumber that will be proportionate only to the lack of interest shown by our National Government and by our people as a whole in this present generation.

The above is strong language; we wish we were able to make it much more temperate. The fervor of a John Baptist, the eloquence of a Demosthenes, and the pen of a Jefferson could well be applied to the problem of arousing this Nation to an appreciation of what confronts it in the near future in the matter of wood supplies. Conservation is asked while exploitation and short-sightedness reign, and as a result this Nation may soon find itself in the lamentable condition as regards forests as today besets China.

This condition of affairs is well known by many of the leading foresters of this country, who look at the matter from a scientific and national standpoint. They warn repeatedly of this condition, but their warnings are unheeded. We shall now give a few facts that justify the conclusion that the situation is deplorable. These facts are drawn largely from official sources.

The original forest area of the United States was 322,000,000 acres. The present area is but 469,000,000 acres. Only 138,000,000 acres of this area are in virgin forest, and this is disappearing at the rate of 5,000,000 acres annually. The leading countries of the Old World limit their cut to the annual growth, and import what is needed to meet their requirements. We are cutting into our capital stock at a rate equal to four times the annual growth, which, if continued, will virtually exhaust our forests within 30 or 40 years. Our annual cut covers 10,000,000 acres; our annual new planting covers 36,000 acres. It takes on an average 20 to 30 years to grow softwood timber, and 100 to 150 years to grow hardwood timber.

Enormous Demand
There now exists an enormous unsatisfied demand for construction material, much of it beyond the consumers' capacity to pay. Our normal annual increase approximates 400,000 dwellings. The shortage of dwellings at the beginning of 1925 amounted to approximately 500,000. It must be remembered that forest

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Do You Know the Three C's of Music?

Every schoolboy, of course, knows the "Three B's," Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. But the "Three C's"—

At Last They Have Agreed!

Believe it or not, read about it

in

the

Tomorrow's

MONITOR

on the MUSIC PAGE

Kin of Soldier-Poet Now American Citizen

By the Associated Press

Bloomington, Pa., Jan. 8

MASSIMO PACCHIONE, a brother-in-law of Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's picturesque soldier-poet, has become an American citizen through naturalization. Pacchione and his wife, who is d'Annunzio's sister, keep a small store in the Italian section of the town. Mrs. Pacchione unexpectedly tends the store while her husband is at work in a nearby factory.

GAIN FOR FRANCE RESTORES HOPE

Paul Doumer's Plan Permits Repayment of Liability to Bank of France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Not only has there been a remarkable improvement in the value of the franc since the beginning of the year, but the French rent, which had sunk extremely low, has also risen. The old three per cents have, in a few weeks, increased seven points. Other types of bonds, but the quiet waiting game of Aristide Briand, the Premier, will succeed if it becomes apparent that his policy is producing appeasement. At any rate the encouraging signs, financially and politically, have been too recent to overlook the present prospects.

MAINE POTATO MEN COME BACK

Arroostook Growers Talk in Big Figures for First Time in Five Years

HOULTON, Me., Jan. 8 (AP)—

Arroostook County potato farmers are talking in terms of millions today for the first time in five years.

They have staged a financial comeback, and, if the central market holds, the value of last year's crop from the "world's potato center" will be well in excess of \$40,000,000. The Arroostook farmer will not get rich, but he will pay a good part of his fertilizer and local bank indebtedness.

In 1919, when potatoes sold for \$10 a barrel, and again in 1920 when good prices prevailed, luxury buying was general, but not so this year. Hard times have taught the farmer the lesson of thrift. He is paying his old bills.

Owed Fertilizer Companies

The money that will be realized from the 27,500,000 bushels that the county has produced will go to redeem a part of the \$12,000,000 owed fertilizer companies, and a like sum due local banks and other creditors. The current quotation of \$6.50 a barrel is \$3.50 off the 1919 top, but it is far better than what was brought at many sales in the intervening years.

Of the entire 42,795,000 bushels which the Department of Agriculture estimated would be harvested in New England in 1925, Maine had 34,170,000 of them and Arroostook County led every state in the country in production with the exception of this.

Leads the Country

This estimate, which is the revised one of Nov. 1, represents a drop for New England of 4.2 per cent from the previous estimate. Increased acreage and yields in Maine, however, exceed earlier forecasts nearly enough to offset reductions in the other states.

As usual, this county's average yield per acre continues to lead the country. In 1924, the average was 330, and in 1925, 265 bushels, but in each of these years it was somewhat more than twice that in any of the other late crop states, and slightly more than 2½ times that of the country.

While New England losses from rot due to late blight and freezing were smaller, except in Vermont, and little further shrinkage seems likely, other states are reported to have suffered heavy damage from freezing, with added losses in potatoes available for market a possibility.

All this adds to the contentment of the Arroostook raiser. The demand for potatoes is poor today but Arroostook's farmers are hopeful. All they ask is that present conditions last. Then they'll be satisfied.

UNEMPLOYED IN ITALY INCREASE

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 8.—According to the latest statistics, there has been an increase of 26,290 in the number of unemployed in the month ending Nov. 30, bringing the total unemployed up to 112,059.

During the winter months there is always an increase in the figures of the unemployed, but this year's number is somewhat higher than those of the last two years.

Why Not Do More of This?



Photo by R. H. Johnson, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

INDUSTRY PROVIDES SPECIAL TRAINING FOR COLLEGE MEN

Midwestern Universities Have Courses in Many Business Lines Supported by Funds Given by Private Commercial Concerns

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Industry has discovered more than baggy trousers and moaning saxophones on the college campus and, satisfied with the findings, is annually contributing thousands of dollars to middle western colleges and universities for specialized work in their research laboratories.

The steel manufacturer, the mining engineer, the meat packer and the chewing gum manufacturer are appropriating funds for the expenses of students wanting to do specialized work and for the maintenance of special departments, equipment and instructors. Commercial and professional organizations are joining a widening variety of industries in providing for study in their own or general fields.

For Special Study

In most cases the scholarships and fellowships are given to students who will take special study in the field in which the donor is directly interested. An asphalt company contributes to study of asphalt materials, a chemical manufacturer offers financial aid for study in commercial chemistry and the mining concern lends a helping hand to the student interested in ceramics.

One big producer of railroad

equipment maintains 20 scholarships for technical training in agriculture and animal husbandry. The fellowships and scholarships vary in value from \$800 to \$1500.

At least \$21,762 is providing for scholarships and fellowships at the University of Wisconsin. A well-known poster advertising company is contributing the largest individual sum, \$6000, which maintains two fellowships open to graduate students only.

More than \$25,000 is available to students at the University of Minnesota in research scholarships. Nearly every department of the university has received one or more substantial gifts.

For Study of Meat Packing

A number of scholarships in social science and political economy are open to students at the University of Chicago. For the study of meat packing and handling processes, an annual gift of \$2500, for three years, has been made.

Approximately 35 scholarships, for study in a wide variety of subjects, are maintained at the University of Illinois. The income from a fund of \$10,000 is available to a fellow in chemistry or chemical engineering.

Of unusual interest among the Northwestern University scholarships are a number for young men interested in fire insurance and allied lines of business. Provided by certain of the large fire insurance companies, they cover full tuition for the university's two-year course in fire insurance. Merchandising and advertising are concerned in several scholarships open to both men and women.

Scholarships at Ohio State University average \$750. Among them is a scholarship of \$150 a year contributed by a Philadelphia textile company and to go only to a disabled soldier.

Five of the 20 agricultural scholarships are allotted to agricultural colleges where the students do the most efficient work in the five lines of stock-judging; a sixth goes to the college scoring highest in the five combined classes and the other 14 are distributed on the basis of total cash prizes won by the institutions on entries in the open live stock classes. They are available in 13 middle west institutions.

Birds Have Wanderlust.

Chicago Curator Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Rare northern birds, including the rough-legged hawk, the snowy owl and the northern shrike, are visiting the bird sanctuary in Lincoln Park this winter, Frank M. Woodruff, curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences reports.

He attributes their migration to the same impulse that makes human beings pack their trunks and set out for distant lands when no apparent cause sets them in motion. "They have wanderlust," he said. "They probably want to see the world, just as human explorers do."

"At the same time, farming need not be the only occupation. There are satisfactory possibilities for desirable industrial growth Palestine is the gateway to a 'back-country' with much potentiality. Not only Transjordan, but Arabia, Iraq, and other countries, naturally feed their products out through Palestine."

"The country occupies the same position as the Atlantic seaboard in the United States, with similar possibilities for industrial development. Haifa, advantageously situated as it is, is the leading seaport, and gives promise of leaving even Alexandria in the rear in Mediterranean maritime progress."

"Soundness of development in Palestine depends mainly upon the rate of immigration. If 30,000 can come each year for the next 20 years, then Palestine will become a land with great prosperity and power. It can easily absorb that number, for present agricultural development bears the statement out."

Homeland on Horizon

"If a total Jewish population of 600,000 is established in Palestine, firmly entrenched in successful farms and industries, then a homeland of great value will be provided. With such a population, governmental difficulties would be well on toward solution. There would be as many settlers as at present there are Moslems."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Ericson Discovery Recognition Asked

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

RECOGNITION by Congress of the discovery of America in the year 1000 A. D. by Leif Ericson was requested in a memorial of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., presented to the Senate by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York.

The memorial asked that a fitting national monument be erected in order to give added significance to those which have already been erected in several American cities, and Ericson's achievement be brought to the attention of the American people in some appropriate manner.

Jews Proving Good Farmers in Palestine

British Advocate of Zionism Tells How Jewish Immigrant Is Making Home

How Palestine is being made prosperous and successful in agriculture and industry, and in the future a home for 600,000 Jewish immigrants, mostly from neighboring states in Russia, was explained today by Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, vice-chairman of the British Labor Party, who is in Boston in the interests of the Zionist movement, in an interview.

A future of prosperity and stability was outlined by Colonel Wedgwood, but he stressed the fact that much hard work must be done and considerable capital used before sound development can result. Although the budget in Palestine is now balanced, new capital is required to purchase and equip more farms.

It is necessary, he said, to turn the uplands of Judea into vineyards, olive and orange groves, and other profitable agricultural lands. Such has already taken place in a considerable measure, and the movement has already begun toward the uplands, where future productivity is promising to eclipse the lowlands.

The lowlands are already fertile and productive, and many immigrants are settling there, but a movement has already begun toward the uplands, where future productivity is promising to eclipse the lowlands.

Jews Prove Good Farmers

"Jewish immigrants are making, not two, but 20 blades of grass grow where one grew before," Colonel Wedgwood said, "although as yet not a quarter of the present population in Palestine is engaged in agriculture, the natural industry. However, as non-agriculturists observe their more astute neighbors finding

the scope of work to be performed by the preparatory committee, to which Dr. Gilbert has been appointed, as outlined in the letter of invitation, follows:

Solution Is Sought

"The preparatory committee will be composed of persons sitting as experts and not as representatives of any government or organization. It will be entirely untrammelled in its discussions. With a view to drawing

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LEAGUE INVITES DR. A. W. GILBERT TO CONFERENCE

Commissioner of Agriculture Accepts—Aid Sought at the Geneva Session

ONE OF 35 EXPERTS TO BE SELECTED

Group Will Seek Best Way to Overcome Obstacles Blocking Economic Peace

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, will go to Geneva to assist the League of Nations in mapping out its preliminary program of the International Economic Conference which it will subsequently call. It was announced today at the State House.

The commissioner received the invitation from the Secretary-General of the League at Geneva, Switzerland, urging him to become a member of the preparatory committee, and has already cabled his acceptance.

Dr. Gilbert's appointment to this important world movement came about through the fact that he is chairman of the American committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, having been sent to Italy in that capacity two years ago, by the Department of State. His name was presented to the League of Nations by President DeMicheis of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome.

One of 35 Chosen

With the League due to meet in February, Dr. Gilbert is making arrangements to sail in the near future. He expects to receive notice of the exact date of the first session of the committee soon.

The committee is composed of 35 authorities chosen from all over the world for their technical qualifications on matters pertaining to industry, commerce, agriculture, economics, and so on. Appointments to the committee, as explained by the letter of invitation from the secretary-general, are being made on the basis of personal fitness, rather than as representatives of any nation or organization. The completed makeup of the committee has not yet been announced.

The proposed International Economic Conference, which is to be called under the authority of the Council of the League of Nations, was initiated by the delegation representing France at the sixth assembly of the League.

The announced purpose of the Conference is to "investigate the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity, and to ascertain the best means of overcoming these difficulties and to preventing disputes." This procedure is based upon the conviction, expressed in the resolution adopted by the League, "that economic peace will largely contribute to security among the nations."

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

RUBBER INQUIRY PLAN REJECTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Manufacturer Says Talk Hinders Developing Plantations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A proposal to investigate the rubber and coffee industries in the United States was rejected today by the House committee which is inquiring into foreign monopolies in rubber, coffee and other raw materials.

Charles B. Segar, president of the United States Rubber Company, New York City, today told the committee he opposed its present investigation as interfering with business. Production costs on his company's Sumatra plantations averaged about 25 cents a pound, the witness said, or approximately 60 cents less than the prevailing market price.

He suggested that development of plantations, preferably on United States territory, offered the logical permanent solution of the present situation, and that Government aid should be only a last resort.

RECORD VISIBILITY IS REPORTED BY AIR MAIL PILOTS

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Jan. 8 (AP)—Air mail pilots reported here today that last night was one of the most remarkable for long-distance visibility they had ever experienced.

Pilot L. T. Bertaud, carrying the night air mail from New York to Cleveland, said that from the time he left Hadley Field, New Jersey, until he descended at the Bellefonte Field shortly before midnight, he could see a revolving beacon in Philadelphia and that before landing here the city lights of Altoona, Johnstown and Pittsburgh were plainly visible. Twelve of the air mail beacon lights were in view at one time, he said.

Bertaud flew at a height of approximately 4000 feet. The air line distance between Philadelphia and Bellefonte is about 150 miles.



Col. J. C. Wedgwood

Member of British Labor Party Speaks for Zionism.

GEN. PANGALOS DEFENDS POLICY

Greek Dictator Protests
Allegation That He Has
Bellicose Intentions

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Jan. 8.—The foreign press comments have been much resented by General Pangalos, especially the French, which express the opinion that his dictatorship is animated with imperialistic aims. General Pangalos says: "I learn with surprise that foreign papers attribute bellicose intentions to me, saying that I am preparing for war. I protest with indignation and affirm that nothing has changed in our foreign policy, which is one of peace and goodwill." General Pangalos emphasized that Greece is being inspired with the "Locarno spirit," and hopes to be able, in the near future, to sign the Balkan guarantee pact, as a complement to that signed by the western powers.

Internal Peace Is Aim
Competent circles, which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor sounded, asserted that the new political orientation bears predominantly an internal character and by no means constitutes a menace to outsiders. On the contrary it aims at the consolidation of internal and external peace. It is maintained that before arriving at full peace with foreign powers, Greece should enjoy internal tranquillity.

Greece, it is said, still firmly sticks to its proposition made in July last for a Balkan compulsory arbitration guarantee pact, because it is felt that only by achieving this end can Greece be able truly to serve its own interests and that of humanity.

Reports from the provinces say that the people and the troops have enthusiastically received the news of the new change. The press generally is friendly to the Government and praises General Pangalos' audacity, while the independent papers, abstaining from criticism, express the wish that the country be spared from further calamities.

Economy, the Watchword
The opposition camps, however, kept strict silence, and if "silence," says one paper, "is always golden," Greece then is stopping at the entrance to the new age of progress.

Judging from the declaration made by General Pangalos, the Greek administrative machine will soon assume a thoroughly new direction. Strict orders have been given to the ministers to introduce promptitude in their activities and to exercise stringent economy. The National Economy and Public Assistance Ministries have been abolished and their work assigned to others, and probably a third one will be the same fate.

Radical Reforms
General Pangalos finds the country's economic salvation mainly in economies and disbelieves in heavier taxes which, he says, are apt to create serious difficulties. So far 650,000,000 drachm in taxes has been imposed, and with difficulty the treasury has realized an economy of 250,000,000 drachm.

In the past, said General Pangalos, Greece has been at times governed by a limited number of ministries, and why should not the same be the case now? Unemployed functionaries will be encouraged to devote themselves to productive labor, and strict control will be exercised to hinder the exploitation of the Treasury by men bent on corruption.

As a measure of reform, General Pangalos declared that "monks, under 50, will be taken out of the monasteries to temporal life. They will be forbidden to kill their precious time in idleness."

Other radical reforms are to follow, among which is a reorganization of the educational system which has grown obsolete and which lately has provoked much criticism.

CANADIAN COMMONS ELECTS ITS SPEAKER

Rodolphe Lemieux Is Again
Chosen to Preside

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (Special).—Canada's fifteenth Parliament met yesterday afternoon and re-elected Rodolphe Lemieux as Speaker. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who is acting leader of the House of Commons pending the finding of a seat for W. L. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister, said that the member from Gaspe combined the necessary qualifications to a marked degree and urged the members to adopt the British custom of keeping the same Speaker through successive Parliaments.

As neither Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, nor Robert Corbally, Progressive leader, had anything to express but praise for Mr. Lemieux's ability as a Speaker, he was unanimously elected.

The House then adjourned until this afternoon, when it will be formally opened by the Governor-General, Lord Byng, delivering the speech from the throne. The Progressives have reoccupied their old seats on the Opposition side of the chamber on the Conservatives' left, while the Liberal-Labor men have crossed to the Government side.

BOXER INDEMNITY COMMITTEE NAMED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The names of the British statutory committee "to advise the Secretary of State as to the best use for the Boxer Indemnity funds for the mutual interests of Great Britain and China is now announced. They number 11, including the Earl of Buxton, chairman; Viscount Willingdon, former Governor of Bombay and Madras; Sir Charles Addis, the well-known banker; Prof. W. E. Sootill, professor of Chinese at Oxford University; and Dame Adelaide Anderson, who assisted the recent investigation into child labor at Shanghai. Viscount Willingdon, Prof. Sootill, and Dame Anderson are leaving for China immediately. They will meet the Chinese members of the committee, now increased to three, to take evidence on the spot in reference to the various matters involved.

It is hoped the full delegation will begin to function early in March.

Seen at the Bakers' Shops on the Street Called Straight



THREE Bedouins turned into the street before me. Though tall and gaunt, they were not so much how looked a trifle pathetic and country cousinish. For all desert men are uneasy within the confines of a city.

Henna-dyed plaits framed their keen dark faces beneath white kerchiefs bound by cords of camel's hair about their brows. Striped cloaks of sheep's wool swung from their shoulders as they strode along with easy grace.

With me, they stopped to watch a biscuit-maker intent upon his work in his little square box of a shop. He was pouring batter through a strainer in sweeping circles upon a huge sheet of copper laid on bricks over a fire of twigs. And, behold, in a few moments he swept up a skein of threads of crisp biscuit. One of the Bedouins leaned forward and took a piece to taste. The baker handed me a portion, too, and the

Bedouin and I agreed 'twas very good.

I wandered slowly on looking into shops and khans, everywhere greeted with friendliness, despite the riots against my countrymen two days before. A few words of Arabic, a camera and a sense of humor will take an Englishwoman alone in safety through any Moslem quarter in the Near East. Every one is willing—nay, anxious—to be photographed; but he wants a picture of himself straight out of the camera.

In another cavern-like shop, there gleamed the light of a huge oven in the murky background. A warm odour of baking bread floated out. I stepped inside, being interested in the many strangely different ways of making bread in the various countries of the East. A friendly voice invited me to be seated and I found a tiny stool.

Then after my eyes had become accustomed to the gloom beyond the

Thousands Seek Entry to Canada

Long Queues Wait at London
Office—Three Scots Have
Long Trip

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 8.—Three young farmers traveled from Scotland to London, walking most of the way, to apply for immediate sailing to Canada under the new £3 steamship fare. One week has now elapsed since the low emigration rate went into effect and the responses exceed expectations. The office of the Canadian Government in Trafalgar Square is besieged daily by long queues of men, women teachers and stenographers, laborers, artisans, clerks, tailors, and others desirous of going to Canada, all of whom were told that they must pledge themselves to work on the land under the Government "nomination" scheme, by which men emigrants may be nominated by friends in Canada, who must agree to maintain them on the other side until they find agricultural employment.

Women are also eligible under the plan if they are willing to engage in household and domestic work. Some romantic girl and boy applicants were disappointed when they learned that jobs in Canada do not consist of breaking in wild ponies on picturesque ranches à la Tom Mix, or interesting adventures of a similar nature.

TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR RUNNING TRAINS

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The first telephone service from and to moving trains has been officially opened in Germany on two express trains running between Berlin and Hamburg, in which, it is claimed here, is the first regular telephone service of its kind established in the world. The connection, however, is still rather expensive, costing from about 4 to 6 marks for three minutes, according to the distance from destination.

The conversation is transmitted by wireless to the telephone wires running next to the railway lines and from there by wire to the destination, and vice-versa. One of the difficulties to be overcome was the wireless transmission to telephone wires, where these moved away from the railway lines, for instance, at stations.

\$2000 PRIZE FOR PLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Century Theater Club, of which Mrs. Arthur C. Dyer is president, has offered a prize of \$2000 for the best play by an American author. The contest will close May, 1927. Authors may be native Americans or naturalized citizens. No musical comedies nor adaptations will be considered.

The Famous Nestle "LANOL"

Process of Permanent
Waving—FIRST!

AT three successive Contests of the American Master Hairdressers Association, this new, gentle, and NON-BORAX waving discovery of the Nestle, has won EVERY prize for safety, comfort, speed, and beauty of results.

Leading hairdressers everywhere have adopted this Process, and in New York, Mr. Nestle's personally trained experts administer it perfectly in the world's two largest and best-equipped establishments of their kind. Booklet or appointment on request.

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FORD TO BUILD RECORD AIRSHIP

Metal-Clad Dirigible 2½
Times Size of Shenandoah Is Designed

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (P).—Completion of the designs for the largest metal-clad airship in the world, two and one-half times the size of the Shenandoah, to be built by the Aircraft Development Corporation at the Ford Airport, Dearborn, Mich., was announced by Carl F. Fritzsche, general manager of the corporation.

Speaking at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Fritzsche said that the ship will be luxuriously equipped for commercial use, but can be equipped for military purposes in 48 hours. Another smaller ship one-tenth the size of the Shenandoah will also be built, he said.

The large airship will have a gas capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet and the smaller a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet. Both ships will be fireproof, lightning proof and weatherproof. Mr. Fritzsche said, none of the requirements are fulfilled by a fabric lighter-than-air craft. The smaller of the two will be used for demonstration and experimental purposes.

"Our giant metal-clad will be equipped as luxuriously as a Pullman," he said, "and will have safety features embodied in the construction which will make it fire-proof and weather-proof."

Discussing the future of lighter-than-air craft, Mr. Fritzsche said, "the transcontinental metal-clad commercial airship of the future will show an operating cost of fuel and power plant charges per passenger mile not more than one-tenth the present cost per passenger mile of touring in a first-class limousine automobile."

He expressed doubt that airships will ever be used extensively for trans-Atlantic travel, as too much of the available space would have to be used for fuel.

MONEY CONVENTION MAY BE DISSOLVED

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 8.—The Latin money convention, including France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland, is in imminent danger of dissolution owing to Belgium's withdrawal, and the declaration that the convention no longer responds to the conditions of the present situation. The other states are bound until 1927.

It will be remembered that the convention, created with the object of money standardization on an equal basis, now no longer operates because of the enormous rates of difference between the participating countries. Switzerland nearly withdrew in 1920.

Ohio Fowl Fancier Wins Many Awards

Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet
Show in New York Has
Widely-Known Entries

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Eleven out of a possible 12 blue ribbons awarded to the best Anconas at the thirty-seventh poultry, pigeon and pet show, being held this week at the New Madison Square Garden, went to H. Cecil Sheppard of Berea, O. Competition for these honors was vigorous among fowl fanciers of several states.

Mr. Sheppard's reputation for prize Anconas stretches back over a period of 19 years. During this time he has won 50 per cent of the first and second awards given to specimens of this breed. This year he won first place in Ancona cocks, hens, cockerels, young pen and old pen in the single comb varieties.

What is considered the most significant of the awards, the H. V. Crawford Memorial Silver Cup, was won by C. H. Tyler of Boston, Mass. The qualifications for this award is having the greatest number of young pens shown. Mr. Tyler's display consisted of light Brahmas.

One of the most-talked-of birds is "Sensation King," valued at more than \$5000, belonging to L. C. Bonney of Deep River, Conn. He won first prize of his variety—that of white Plymouth Rock cocks—and was formerly adjudged the best male champion fowl at the recent Chicago poultry show.

Henry P. McEan of Beverly Farms, Mass., won first, second, third, and fourth prizes in single comb white Leghorn cocks and second and third prizes in hens of this variety.

NEW BROOKLYN BOYS' CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Brooklyn's downtown district is to have an up-to-date boys' club which will be open to all of the boys in the business district. The club is being organized by Brooklyn men and women, including Mrs. William M. Calder. Its object is to provide recreation for boys in congested districts.

JAPAN WANTS TO DEVELOP KOREA

Reclamation of Inferior or
Idle Land Is Planned by
Governor-General

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Doubling of the rice production of Korea within 10 years through the reclamation of idle or at present inferior land, is the plan of the Governor-General of that peninsula. Detailed plans have been drawn up for this purpose, and will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Diet.

The plan prepared calls for an expenditure of slightly more than 300,000,000 yen, 60,000,000 of which will be supplied by the Tokyo Government as an outright grant and the remainder furnished by the same source in the form of a loan at a low rate of interest.

The land improvement section of the industrial Bureau is to be in charge of the work. It is estimated that when it is fully carried out the present 15,000,000 koku rice production of Korea will be increased by more than 8,000,000 koku, the increase being valued at between 280,000,000 and 290,000,000 yen a year, or practically the entire cost of the scheme.

Desirable as the scheme appears, it is meeting with considerable opposition both in Japan and Korea. The opposition in Japan is based on the present tendency to curtail all national expenditures to a minimum, while the opposition in Korea springs from the suspicion that the plan is designed to aid Japan proper only and not the Korean people.

That this is one of the aims is acknowledged by its promoters, who believe that it will go a long way toward solving Japan's annually recurrent rice shortage. Other arguments put forth in its favor are

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SAVE REDWOODS, FORESTERS PLEA

Richmond Convention Dis-
cusses Means for Protect-
ing California Trees

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8 (Special).—The general theme of reforestation was discussed at the final sessions of the joint convention of the American Forestry Association and Southern Forestry Congress here. Resolutions were adopted in which the convention expressed itself as opposed to the efforts of western stock men to gain control of 90,000,000 acres of national forests for division into grazing units. This subject was much discussed during the first sessions of the convention.

The importance of preserving the famous California redwood trees so that they will not become so rare as to appear only in museums also was discussed. It was said that comparatively few of the 2000-year-old redwoods—"the oldest living things in America"—are left, and measures were discussed for further protecting this species.

In suggesting means whereby the valuable pine forests of the South may be preserved, R. D. Forbes, director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, told the foresters that judicious application of diameter limits to southern pine cuttings is a very hopeful means of perpetuating them. Although he admitted that no rigid use of a diameter limit is good forestry he argued that the scheme is practicable, as has already been shown under a variety of conditions. Absence of logging difficulties in the South makes the type of cutting practical.

Chaplin Jones, State Forester for Virginia, told the convention that Virginia loses in actual money value from forest fires from \$250,000 to \$750,000 a year. He recommended an inventory of forest lands in the South; a change in the system of taxation; a nursery in each forestry department; purchase by the State of steep lands at the headwaters of streams to prevent soil erosion, and education on fire prevention.

Regeneration of Appalachian hardwood was discussed by E. H. Frothingham, director of Appalachian forest experiment station; fire protection standards by William A. L. Bazeley, conservation commissioner of Massachusetts, and C. P. Wilber, State Forester of New Jersey; reforestation and the lumber industry by J. W. Watzek Jr., lumberman; and forestry as practiced in Eastern National Forests, by R. M. Evans, of the United States Forest Service.

RADIO SERVICE ESTABLISHED
PARIS, Jan. 8 (P).—Direct radio telegraphic service between Argentina and France was established yesterday.

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Dallas Making Surveys for Future Expansion

Organizations Will Report to Committee to Aid in Making Up \$50,000,000 Program

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Surveys and investigations to determine improvements necessary to the orderly expansion of the city during the next quarter of a century are being made by more than a score of improvement leagues and civic organizations.

Their recommendations will be submitted to a committee which will make up a program expected to cost about \$50,000,000, prompt completion of which will be voted upon by the citizens.

The specific question which will be passed upon will be whether the city shall issue bonds to the extent of between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to pay for the municipality's share of the improvements. The balance of the cost will be borne by the property owners directly affected by the betterments.

Ready for Vote in April
Preparations for submitting the question to a vote in April have been made. All of the major features of

Economy Record at Edison Station

Weymouth Unit Makes Electricity at 1 k.w. Hour Per Pound of Coal

The new Edgar generating station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, located at Weymouth, has established a new record for economy and is producing electricity at the rate of one kilowatt hour per pound of coal. This is said by officials, to be a world record.

The layman gets some idea of what this remarkable efficiency means when he learns that electric light plants such as are sometimes used in stores and factories, burn from five to 10 pounds of coal to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity.

Boston Edison's record has been made on that part of the new station which runs at a pressure of the normal steam pressure of 350 pounds.

The company is now also operating one turbine at 1200 pounds steam pressure. This is the highest pressure unit and is the only one of the kind in operation in the world.

It is anticipated from the results already obtained that this high-pressure unit in regular service will enable the station to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity for .95 of a pound of high-grade coal. This high-pressure installation is not a full or complete development of the high-pressure possibilities in the Edgar station and it is expected that a full development of this equipment will bring the generating records of the station down to a kilowatt hour for .90 pounds of coal.

Y. M. C. A. MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM DISCUSSED
Discussion of membership expansion problems of the Y. M. C. A. marked the all-day meeting of the New England Membership Secretaries' Association held at the Huntington Avenue branch today. The meeting opened with devotional service conducted by the Rev. Boynton Merrill, pastor of the Old South Congregational Church, followed by an address on "The Participating Membership," given by Carroll L. Chase, general secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

George H. Spaulding, membership secretary of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. discussed "A Code of Service." Officers of the Association for 1926 are: George H. Spaulding, Worcester, president; Chester M. Bartlett, Lynn, first vice-president; Davis Roid, New Haven, second vice-president; and Samuel F. Bumpus and A. W. Robinson, Boston, secretaries.

TOLEDO BANKS GAIN, AND BUILDING ACTIVE

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Indicative of Toledo's best business year is the gain of 83 per cent in bank deposits made by member banks of the Toledo Clearing House Association in 1925. Deposits increased from \$124,424,000 at the end of 1924 to \$153,791,000 at the close of 1925. Total bank debits for 1925 were \$2,477,770,000 compared with \$2,209,291,500 for the previous year.

The building boom also contributed to Toledo's prosperity in that larger projects were the rule in 1925. The 7222 structures for which permits were taken were valued at \$17,376,437, which is a gain of more than \$500,000 over 1924.

MASONS TO HONOR NEW GRAND MASTER

Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting and election of officers of the Masters and Wardens Association of the Fourth Masonic District, Jan. 23, at Young's Hotel. Membership in the association is composed of past and presiding masters and wardens of Masonic Lodges in South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and Milton. Following the banquet and election of officers, an entertainment will be provided, previous to which Mr. Simpson is to address the gathering. William H. C. Carasco, recently appointed a District Deputy Grand Master, by Mr. Simpson, is the president of the association.

MANITOBA PAPER MILL

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., has awarded the contract for the construction of its mill at Port Alexander, Man., to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg. This work will involve the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000, it is announced. The contract does not include the building of a town site, to be habited by the mill employees.

The Tulip Tree, Gorgeous in Spring



Its Rare Gray Branches of Winter Are Awakened in Spring to Brilliant Flowers With Tones of Orange That Entice the Bees.

Rare Collection of Wild Flower Prints at Horticultural Hall

Copies of Mary Vaux Walcott's Paintings Shown Under Auspices of Smithsonian Institution—Rich Field for Botany Students

A collection of wild flower pictures, reproduced in four colors from the original paintings of Mary Vaux Walcott, of Washington, has been placed on view in Horticultural Hall for one week by the Smithsonian Institution which issues them in the first of a series of volumes designed for and addressed to the nature lovers. Other exhibitions, likewise under the supervision of

George W. Berliner, of Columbia University, have been held at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, the Anderson Galleries and the Union League Club in New York and the New Haven Public Library.

The attempt has been made to make a textbook with technical descriptions or to illustrate, even, all native American wild flowers. The preparation of the work has been truly a labor of love, made possible by the enthusiasm and a group of individuals who perceived its cumulative value to posterity.

The plates are quite simply hung in one of the small lecture halls at Horticultural Hall. Visitors are invited by the Smithsonian Institution to inspect them and to study the simplified notes that interpret the exhibition speaks more eloquently than description could of the permanent value thus added to the memorabilia of nature lore by the addition to its literature of this truly beautiful and authoritative work, whose printing has been so beautifully designed by William Edwin Rudge of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

It is perhaps best to look both to Mrs. Walcott's own foreword and to the statement of the institution for the purpose underlying this valuable edition which is the first, and limited to 500 copies, available to charter patrons will, it is expected, become available to schools, libraries and colleges within two years through the issuing of a second edition, lacking perhaps the sumptuousness of paper and the perfect in color and form. There was to be considered the question of texture. Except for such remarkable lithographic plates as those of Audubon's "Birds" color plates have traditionally been printed on coated paper, known to be short-lived, it became, therefore, the intent of those concerned with making "North American Wild Flowers" that it must be not only a beautiful volume in the matter of book-making, but that, in order to secure its perpetual reproduction must be perfect in color and form.

It has long been urgent that there be a complete and authentic record of little known or inaccessible flowers as well as of those familiar to folk in more settled localities. An interesting predilection for group and individual nature study made it urgent. The Smithsonian Institution was encouraged by its friends to undertake the preparation of such a collection. The reproduction must be perfect in color and form. There was to be considered the question of texture. Except for such remarkable lithographic plates as those of Audubon's "Birds" color plates have traditionally been printed on coated paper, known to be short-lived, it became, therefore, the intent of those concerned with making "North American Wild Flowers" that it must be not only a beautiful volume in the matter of book-making, but that, in order to secure its perpetual reproduction must be perfect in color and form.

Students Learn in Boston Stores

Two-Week Holiday Experience Nets 1400 High School Pupils \$46,043.88

Four hundred Boston high school students earned \$46,043.88 working in Boston stores during the two weeks preceding Christmas. Pupils taking salesmanship or merchandising instruction are required to have 15 days of actual service in an approved business establishment during the year. This is usually undertaken during the business rush.

Louis J. Fish, commercial co-ordinator for the schools, points out that the experience is invaluable to the pupils. Taking them into the atmosphere of the business house it sharpens their apprehension of business practice, gives them opportunity to use what they know, proves the need of further knowledge or training and sends them back to the school keen for further work. The money received is a substantial help to numerous students.

VERMONT BAR ELECTS
MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 8 (AP)—The forty-eighth annual session of the Vermont Bar Association adjourned last night after electing officers as follows: President, S. Holister Jackson of Barre; vice-presidents, Walter H. Cleary of Newport, Allen R. Sturtevant of Middlebury, and George H. Thompson of Bellows Falls; treasurer, Webster E. Miller of Montpelier; member of the board of managers, Herbert G. Tupper of Springfield.

TEXAS SPINACH RECORD
SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 5 (Special)—Spinach planting in Texas broke all records for 1925 with a total of 13,350 acres, according to a report made to the United States Department of Agriculture by J. Austin Hunter, market news specialist. This exceeds by 450 acres the record plantings of 1924, according to the report.

EIGHT TOWNS TO CELEBRATE
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8 (Special)—Eight Maine towns will this year celebrate their centennial. They are Carthage, Sebago, Howland, Cutler, Plymouth, East Machias, Machiasport and West Machias.

OHIO SCHOOLMEN ORGANIZE CLUB

Warn of Decrease in Men Teachers—Would Make Status Attractive

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The encouragement of men to enter the teaching profession is the principal object of the newly-organized Ohio Schoolmasters' Club, according to a statement issued here by George E. Davis, principal of the Walnut Hills High School, who was chosen president at an organization meeting in Columbus.

B. F. Stanton, of Alliance, was elected vice-president and James D. Stover of Wyoming, secretary-treasurer. R. G. Jones, superintendent of schools of Cleveland, was elected to the executive committee from the northeast section of the State, and C. A. Higley of New Lexington, superintendent of schools of that city, and president of the Southeastern Ohio Schoolmasters' Club, will represent the southeast section. Four other directors will be chosen.

Mr. Davis stated that the membership of the State Club is already 300, and that the objects are to encourage men to enter the teaching field; to improve the status of men in education; to promote educational interests in Ohio and the United States, and the cultivation of good fellowship.

"The Schoolmasters' Club," Mr. Davis said, "is convinced that it is its imperative duty to call the attention of the public to a condition facing the public schools which seems prejudicial to the best interests of the boys and girls."

"The organization views with alarm the rapid disappearance of men from the schools. There is among the men at present preparing in our colleges and normal schools for the profession of teaching such an alarming decrease as to indicate a further drastic diminution."

"With a view mainly of remedying this situation, the Ohio Schoolmasters' Club has been organized and it invites the hearty co-operation of all organizations and individuals throughout the State who would alter this condition."

TWO COAL FIRMS IN CONSOLIDATION

Whitemore's Sons and Burton-Furber Unite

Consolidation of two of the large retail coal factors of Boston became effective when the firm of John A. Whitemore's Sons purchased the entire business and capital stock of the old house of Burton-Furber Coal Company. It was learned today. This merger makes the Whitemore concern the second largest coal firm in New England, it is said.

Expansion of the business of the Whitemore firm, whose main offices are in Roslindale, began when the sons of John A. Whitemore, Donald L. John A. Jr., and Theodore, became members of the firm. The founder started the business in 1880 by carting coal from Boston retail wharves to Roslindale and West Roxbury for distribution.

When the sons took active part in the business, they established yards for serving more of the suburbs south of Boston and then opened a yard for serving Boston proper, with both anthracite and bituminous. The consolidation with the Burton-Furber concern extends the field of the Whitemore firm to the suburbs north of Boston.

No change is contemplated, it is understood, in the operation of the Burton-Furber Company, or in the personnel. The same offices will be continued at 50 Congress Street and Fletcher Burton who has been active in the management for some time will continue as a director with the new management.

FOR SWIMMING TEAM
COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 8 (Special)—C. L. Brewer, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, has called for try-outs for a proposed Missouri swimming team. If enough interest and ability is shown, entries will be made in the Missouri Valley meet to be held in St. Louis.

PRICE AND FREIGHT ON MILK DISCUSSED

Dairymen from many districts at the meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association at 51 Cornhill today discussed the advisability of raising the price for milk due to the fact that the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, and Rutland railroads have served notice of an advance on freight rates for this commodity. The New York, New Haven & Hartford has also made no announcement of its intention.

Richard Pattee, managing director of the association, presided at today's meeting and reiterated his statements that increased freight rates would add greatly to the expense of conveying milk from its originating points to markets in the large cities.

A Floral Water Carrier



The Pitcher Plant, Included in the Collection of Prints at Horticultural Hall, Is Called One of the Most Unusual and Valuable Friends of Man.

Recall Days When Ladies Chose Jordan's Silks by Candle Light

Even When the Sputtering Taper Gave Way to Oil, and Later to Gas, Grande Dames Clung to the Mellow Light of the Tallow Dip to Aid Them

Shopping by candlelight, unthinkable today, was the only way to shop when darkness fell in the days when the Jordan Marsh Company, merchants of Hanover Street, were laying the foundations of the fortune that has made them a dominant factor in the commercial and artistic life of Boston.

Miss Martha A. S. Shannon, authority on old Boston, told the men and women who packed the assembly hall of that organization, now celebrating its diamond jubilee, this afternoon that shopping by candlelight in those days had its advantages, as long after candles gave way to kerosene and then to gas, fashionable ladies were careful to examine their silks and satins for evening wear by the light of candles.

Pictures Store's Growth

Miss Shannon, speaker of the day, confined herself to "Boston at Jordan's," showing how the history of Boston is more or less mirrored by the history of the Jordan Marsh store. By the use of slides she pictured Jordan's as it grew from the little shop at 188 Hanover Street to the assemblage of departments occupied at the present day, and the changing costumes of the customers.

In 1859 the firm made an important move to a fine location in Winthrop Square, described by chroniclers of the time as a "magnificent freestone building of six stories." It was from this building that the first flag was raised in Boston when the Civil War was declared, the event witnessed by hoop-skirted ladies and frock-coated gentlemen gathered on the sidewalk before it.

Newfangled contraptions and inventions began to appear in the store one by one: a telephone, for instance, in '76, connecting with the whole house. The floor superintendent called it a nuisance because it was so popular. A glass show case was another, then a cash register.

As early as 1872 a passenger elevator was installed. It worked with a rope. The first electric lamp caused considerable comment among customers, unfavorable, mostly. The pneumatic cash system, operated between the retail and wholesale stores, was a sensation.

Wears Old-Time Gown

Miss E. R. Wheeler, giving a dance interlude of the period of 1869, wore a gown made of material bought at Jordan's in the late 50s and fashioned according to that same period. The name of Miss Wheeler's family was one of the first to appear on the customers' books and has been there ever since.

Patrons roaming through the stores examining the exhibits to be found on every floor and in every department, saw beautiful brocades bought at Jordan's 40 and 50 years ago, still lustrous and beautiful scarcely to be excelled by anything shown on the counters today.

Articles of dress made of materials bought at the store reveal the long line that has been traveled by fashion and satisfy the modern eye and woman that today's fashions are much more beautiful than those of the past, when hoopskirts and wasp waists with sweeping trains were the proper things.

Tomorrow will be a regular day at the Jordan Marsh store, with the permanent exhibits on view, but no special program until next Tuesday, which will be Boston day. Then the World's Peace Jubilee Chorus with soloists and Gilmore's band will be introduced in a patriotic program.

Based on reports made at the morning session Charles C. Bauer, national executive director, spoke in the afternoon on the program for 1926. In general he advocated that the work be carried on along much the same lines as in the past, modified or changed here and there to meet local conditions or general situations as they arise.

This includes enlargement of state, congressional and city branches as soon as practical, continuance when advisable of informing members of the United States Senate, House of Representatives and other leading government officials regarding the League of Nations and the League of Women.

It also purposes development of a news service and an information distributing bureau which will publish popular and technical leaflets and pamphlets for distribution; enlargement of its service to libraries and reading rooms and the circularizing of new groups, supplying study outlines and reading courses to schools, colleges, libraries, individuals and organizations, a speakers' bureau, maintenance of an office of the association at Geneva and closer co-operation with national organizations representing religious, labor, industrial and educational groups and clubs.

Receipts for Year \$23,000

James Garfield, treasurer, reported the receipts for the year to have been approximately \$23,000 while disbursements were \$25,000. A part of the deficit was provided for by moneys not yet paid in, he said. After paying its obligations to the national organization, the Massachusetts branch had \$15,000 for its own use, about \$5000 of which was paid out in salaries.

Just previous to the noon adjournment Miss Frances G. Curtis, chairman of the nomination committee, placed the following named in nomination for the board of directors, to be acted on at the afternoon meeting: Mrs. John Sturgis Codman, A. Barr Comstock, Howard Conoley, Charles M. Cox, the Rev. Edward Cummings, Miss Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Prof. Daniel Evans, Robert Fechner, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Rev. Dr. Paul Reverie Frothingham, James Garfield, Conrad Hobbs, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, Corliss Lamont, Rabbi Harry Levi, Edward Morgan Lewis, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Miss E. E. McClintock, John P. Moore, Mrs. John P. Moore, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, Prof. Bliss Perry, Bernard J. Rothwell, Arthur E. Seagrave, Prof. Harry W. Tyler, Joseph Walker, Edwin S. Webster, Miss Mabel Willard, Dr. Samuel Woodard, E. E. Webster, president of Mt. Holyoke College.

WAYSIDE INN ROAD REMOVAL SOUGHT

Henry Ford Offers to Pay for Highway Change

William F. Williams, commissioner of the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts, is to confer with Mr. Ford tomorrow afternoon on Mr. Ford's proposition that, at his own expense, he be allowed to remove the old Boston and Worcester turnpike a distance of several hundred feet from the Wayside Inn in the town of Sudbury. As the change in the location of about one mile of the highway would all be within property owned by Mr. Ford, no such questions as rights of way are to be considered.

Mr. Williams said today: "I hope that arrangements satisfactory to Mr. Ford as well as to the State may be reached. Mr. Ford's offer is very unusual. One seldom finds men making an offer of that kind."

Commissioner Williams said that he has been in direct touch with Mr. Ford as to the plan. Both parties are not yet agreed as to the location of the new piece of State highway nor as to the cost, said he.

Changing the location of the road would do away with two curves and eliminate the hazard of the high hedge in front of the inn and remove the heavy traffic jam which threatens the historic buildings.

TAILORS HONOR MR. VAN NESTE

Victor J. Van Neste of Dorchester was chosen president of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Boston at the fortieth annual meeting at the Engineers' Club last night, which was attended by representatives of the trade from several widely scattered New England cities. Charles F. Welter, president of the national exchange, addressed the gathering at a reception previous to the dinner. Other officers elected were: E. O. Gruener, vice-president; A. P. Sears, treasurer; S. H. Spring, secretary; J. W. Jackson, C. D. McDevore and Charles Erickson, executive committee.

LEAGUE'S PEACE GAINS DEPICTED

Non-Partisan Association Plans to Extend Its State Program

Congratulations on world progress toward peace, as manifested through the League of Nations, marked the annual meeting of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, Massachusetts branch, held this morning at the Twentieth Century Club. This was followed in the afternoon by a report on the progress of the work of the league that still greater ends might be secured in the year to come.

In opening the meeting Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, chairman of the board of directors for the Massachusetts Branch said that the growth in public sentiment in favor of the League of Nations had been greater in the last year than in any previous year even among the nations that are members of the league, and is particularly notable in the United States, which is not a member.

One of the most striking evidence of this he found in the attention given to the League and its proceedings by the public press. Leading newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor, he said, had special representatives to report the news concerning it.

Support of Public Opinion

Clubs were discussing it, and groups of men and women were studying world government as a possibility through the League. All this, he pointed out, had received its great impetus since the formation of the League of Nations. The League of Nations Association, he believed, was largely responsible for the organized work that was being done for the League of Nations and the advancement of opinion in its favor. He spoke of Locarno as evidence of the great work the League is doing.

Based on reports made at the morning session Charles C. Bauer, national executive director, spoke in the afternoon on the program for 1926. In general he advocated that the work be carried on along much the same lines as in the past, modified or changed here and there to meet local conditions or general situations as they arise.

This includes enlargement of state, congressional and city branches as soon as practical, continuance when advisable of informing members of the United States Senate, House of Representatives and other leading government officials regarding the League of Nations and the League of Women.

It also purposes development of a news service and an information distributing bureau which will publish popular and technical leaflets and pamphlets for distribution; enlargement of its service to libraries and reading rooms and the circularizing of new groups, supplying study outlines and reading courses to schools, colleges, libraries, individuals and organizations, a speakers' bureau, maintenance of an office of the association at Geneva and closer co-operation with national organizations representing religious, labor, industrial and educational groups and clubs.

Receipts for Year \$23,000

James Garfield, treasurer, reported the receipts for the year to have been approximately \$23,000 while disbursements were \$25,000. A part of the deficit was provided for by moneys not yet paid in, he said. After paying its obligations to the national organization, the Massachusetts branch had \$15,000 for its own use, about \$5000 of which was paid out in salaries.

Just previous to the noon adjournment Miss Frances G. Curtis, chairman of the nomination committee, placed the following named in nomination for the board of directors, to be acted on at the afternoon meeting: Mrs. John Sturgis Codman, A. Barr Comstock, Howard Conoley, Charles M. Cox, the Rev. Edward Cummings, Miss Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Prof. Daniel Evans, Robert Fechner, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Rev. Dr. Paul Reverie Frothingham, James Garfield, Conrad Hobbs, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, Corliss Lamont, Rabbi Harry Levi, Edward Morgan Lewis, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Miss E. E. McClintock, John P. Moore, Mrs. John P. Moore, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, Prof. Bliss Perry, Bernard J. Rothwell, Arthur E. Seagrave, Prof. Harry W. Tyler, Joseph Walker, Edwin S. Webster, Miss Mabel Willard, Dr. Samuel Woodard, E. E. Webster, president of Mt. Holyoke College.

DR. OLDS PRESIDENT OF ALPHA DELTA PHI

Ninety-fourth Annual Meeting Held at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5 (Special)—The ninety-fourth annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, which has just closed its sessions in Philadelphia, marked an innovation in that it was not held under the auspices of any chapter, but that the hosts were the Alpha Delta Phi Association of Philadelphia, which is made up of about 100 alumni "Alpha Deltas" residing in and around the city.

More than 300 delegates in attendance were welcomed by Matthew Maury, Kenyon '97, president of the local organization. Dr. George D. Olds, president of Amherst College, presided over the business sessions. The chairman of the business importance to arise at the opening session was the application for a charter at the University of British Columbia, near Vancouver. This was referred to the committee on the establishment of chapters, and there are 24 chapters of the fraternity in the United States, and two in Canada, the latter being located at McGill University and the University of Toronto.

The following officers for 1926 were elected: President, George D. Olds, Rochester '73; vice-president, Ralph P. Merritt, California '07; secretary, W. Earl Smith, McGill '16; recorder, Paul P. Hutchinson, Toronto '15.

PROMPT ACTION HELD VITAL TO AVERT FOREST BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from Page 1)

devastation is inevitably followed by increasing costs of obtaining material and higher and higher rents which force families accustomed to living in houses into fewer and fewer apartment rooms. This lowering of our standards of living involves many consequences for which this generation will be held responsible.

The new uses for wood will tend to increase consumption. Chemical research is revealing new uses for wood. We note wood manufactured into artificial silk, rope, carpets and other fabrics. Altogether some 1500 uses for wood are noted. As one investigator remarks, "The age of wood may still be ahead of us." In order to maintain our present standards of living and industrial facilities, a minimum production of 30,000,000,000 feet of lumber seems imperative, and even this minimum means using four times the amount of our annual growth.

The drift of the center of lumber production is quite alarming when its full significance is realized. The center of lumber production up to 1870 was in the Northeast, in 1880 in the Great Lakes region, in 1900 in the southern states. It is now rapidly shifting to the Pacific Northwest. All of the lumbering regions except the Pacific and Rocky Mountains are past their maximum production. The southern states reached their maximum production in 1909. The long step to the Pacific Northwest is the final shift in the migration of the lumber industry. This shifting of the center of lumber production means, among other things, higher transportation charges, higher prices and less certainty of adequate supplies.

Hardwood Depletion
During the last few years the number of Class 5 (largest) lumber mills has increased 13 per cent on the Pacific coast; the South and Lake Region lost at the same time one-eighth of their Class 5 mills. Many southern mills are nearing the end of their cut and are closing up. The Southern Pine Association estimates (1919) that 81.6 per cent of the southern mills will cut out their supplies in five years, 53.3 per cent in 10 years, and 99 per cent in 15 years. (Graves.)

Once the present stand of hardwood on the lower Mississippi is gone, the supply of the country must be met by second growth of inferior quality. This growth will probably not be in the lower Mississippi Valley, for much of that land is more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes.

A forest economist in the United States Forest Service estimates that we had hardwood supplies in 1920 sufficient to last from 30 to 45 years and that the old growth hardwood would be practically gone in 1945 and that all yellow poplar, black walnut, red gum, hickory, and chestnut would not last that long. He also states that we are already cutting a volume of smaller sized hardwood at least as great as the total annual growth, and that very little of the second growth is left long enough to produce much clear lumber.

Within the last 80 years the average retail price of lumber has advanced 3 1/2 times as rapidly as the index price based upon all staple commodities. The lumber cut in 1899 was 1,000,000,000 feet in 1920; the larger cut in 1899 was valued at \$385,300,000; the smaller cut in 1920 was valued at \$1,288,900,000.

Transportation Problem
In the early years of our Nation's lumber industry, transportation charges averaged \$1 to \$3 per 1000 feet. Today rail transportation cost to New England for southern lumber is \$16 per 1000 feet, and \$25 per 1000 for lumber from the Pacific coast. As the forests become less accessible, the costs of production and distribution increase. Eighty-five per cent of our lumber is transported by rail, 15 per cent by water. Three million cars are now loaded annually with lumber, involving a freight cost (water and rail) to the consumer of \$250,000,000. The cost of transportation across the United States is as much as our forefathers paid for first grade hardwood before the Civil War. "It is a very serious matter of transportation even exceeds the cost of a f. o. b. mill." (Brown.)

Approximately 80 per cent of the general forest area in the hands of private owners. About 97 per cent of the hardwood forest area is privately owned. A large percentage have enormous holdings. Their financial strength, strategic location, and far-reaching affiliations with the railroads, etc., will tend to give them, especially those in the Northwest, a greater and greater degree of control of the situation. The large part played in United States forest operations by private forest owners may be realized when it is learned that their combined operations account for 97 to 99 per cent of the total wood cut.

The lumber interests are powerful and their influence is increasing, even to the Federal Government. Forest devastation is largely due to greed for immediate returns. The public interest seems to be given scant consideration. It is plainly a case of an apparently helpless democracy permitting a vast and vast business to run amok. Not only is a vital national resource disappearing rapidly, but the business is geared (117,000,000,000 feet annual mill capacity—Brown) to run four times the present speed.

The average number of forest fires during the last three years approximates 74,000 annually, covering an average 22,000,000 acres; 78,829 forest fires occurred in 1923; 91,921 in 1925. These figures are just about double those given for the three preceding years. This increase is due to poor disposition of forest slash on the 10,000,000 acres cut over annually and to more use of the forests by the people. Much of this menace could be eliminated by an expenditure of approximately 10 cents an acre annually, but as time goes on the fire menace far outstrips our feeble protective efforts.

And Yet We Export
Although we are cutting deeply into our capital stock, and causing producing centers to shift to points distant from centers of consumption, and although we are now cutting the last stands of virgin timber, we find

ber, no matter how prosperous it may be temporarily, it is doomed. There are a great many wood-using concerns that cannot point to five years' supply of raw material of which they are certain."

New Zealand's Action
New Zealand found it necessary, at the urgent solicitation of their builders, to stem the too rapid flow of exports of certain needed construction woods by enacting in 1913 a "limit of exports policy." Within a few years the exports of these construction woods will reach the vanishing point. Incidentally the Department of Commerce report, in which this law is mentioned, goes on to state that by retaining these woods at home the price to the consumer was lowered. Step wood exports and lower prices to our builders? Never! New Zealand may be so foolhardy—not the United States of America.

Why not turn the large and talented personnel of the lumber division of the Department of Commerce from exports to imports? That job they will find a much more difficult and a more useful one.

Our principal foreign sources of wood supply are Canada and Scandinavia. A reviving world will make more and more urgent demands on all available surplus wood supplies. The United States should not depend upon Canada for a continued supply of large quantities of wood. We now import annually approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber from that country. A recent Canadian official report states: "At our present rate of forest depletion, all the accessible stands of virgin soft wood will have disappeared in 25 years." From the present protests noted in the Canadian press, we may soon find her following in New Zealand's footsteps in restricting lumber exports. Other countries will follow, as bidding for wood supplies runs up the price beyond their native capacity to produce. Under such circumstances money, no matter how alluring, will fail to bring the needed wood supplies to our shores.

Replanting is expensive and of minor importance in preparing for the future. Under such circumstances money, no matter how alluring, will fail to bring the needed wood supplies to our shores.

Law Procedure Changes Asked

Dean of Harvard Law School Says American Code Has Become Inefficient

American legal and judicial institutions have been outdistanced by the changing conditions of the twentieth century and the present inefficiency of the courts is caused by the use of laws and procedure which are long out of date, according to Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School.

While there are grave defects in the administration of justice in all American cities, these defects are not beyond reform, Mr. Pound believes. The problem today, as he sees it, is to apply competent, nonpartisan reform to the legal system which may be shown for sound and enduring remedies.

Talks to Bankers
Discussing "The Prospect of Law and Order" in an address before the Massachusetts Bankers' Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, Mr. Pound pointed out that the legal system of the United States has remained basically unaltered for nearly the last century, while the Nation itself has changed into a quite different political, social and economic order.

"Disregard for law, with the accompanying temporary breakdown of judicial administration is not something new by any means," he said. "Such conditions have occurred in many periods of the world's history. We can read on every page of Anglo-Saxon law the difficulties which have been experienced in enforcing law and order. I might say that many of those whom we regard with pride as our ancestors were banished from foreign shores as malefactors who could not govern themselves when they were considered a proper standard of law observance."

New Order's Accompaniments
"Whenever there has been a period of transition or social change, it has been accompanied by a disreputable law, or a wave of violent crime. One need only refer back to the period in this country when the Revolution was in progress, when great political and social changes brought about an economic crisis that resulted in general lawlessness throughout the country."

The whole machinery for maintaining law and order, the facilities for the detection, prosecution, and adjudication of criminals and their penal treatment, not only antedates the motor vehicle but functions from a rural and agricultural viewpoint. That is the machinery which is expected to cope with the problems of a heterogeneous population in the great cities, where there is all possibility for crime, for escape, and congested court calendars. These are the problems confronting the tribunals of today."

GAIN FOR BETTER BOOKS
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8 (Special)—The clean book bill will not be introduced in the Legislature this session. It is stated at Albany, due to the wide publicity and resultant discussion caused by its introduction last year by Senator W. L. Love. Publishers have been impressed that they must scrutinize whatever literature they put out if they want to escape state regulation.

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ence from 1900 to date points the way to a solution of tropical forest development. Forest and market conditions as noted in Latin America were almost duplicated in the Philippine Islands. Lumber in large quantities for private as well as for public construction was transported across the Pacific to the Philippines during the early years of our occupation. Today the Philippines are exporting to 15 countries large quantities of woods, some of them not believed fit to use in 1900. Present imports amount to less than 2 per cent of domestic consumption. The forests, 98 per cent publicly owned, are improved by cutting. Each acre cut over on the concessions brings in a revenue to the Government of from \$10 to \$25. Much less 98 per cent of the woods operated are controlled by the Forest Service. Just the reverse in the United States, where private operators cut in and slash as they please to get out 97 to 99 per cent of the total cut.

An early solution of this vital problem is not probable so long as representatives of lumber interests hold such strategic positions in Washington, and wield such powerful influence over Government action. The trusting public continue to pay more and more for construction material, more and more rent, and crowd into more restricted quarters. But some day public indignation, protest, and drastic action will be forthcoming, and the long suffering general public will act swiftly, thoroughly and probably drastically.

Let us hope that the private operators will read the handwriting on the wall and before the next election will make demands that cannot, without great loss and confusion, be executed hurriedly. It would seem the part of wisdom to get together now and arrange to treat the forests as a whole and as a crop.

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Record only the Sunny Hours

Boston Special Correspondence
A TINY duckling apparently had been ostracized socially. Perhaps his companions recognized in him the Ugly Duckling of literary fame, or it is possible the little fellow may have violated one of the traffic rules known only to Fenway duckdom. Whatever the cause, the effects were most unfortunate to the duckling.

No sooner would he speed toward one of the choice morsels thrown into the water by kind-hearted pedestrians, than the ducks near by would turn upon him and drive him from their midst. Again and again he would attempt to join in the activities of the other ducks, always with the same unhappy results. For a number of days a friend of the Fenway feathered folk noted the valiant efforts the little fellow was making to claim his share of the food and identify himself with the flock. But the duckling's attempts seemed unavailing, for he continued to be an outcast, paddling his lonely course.

Then came a day when the observer missed the persistent little fellow from his place on the outskirts of the flock, and wondered what had become of him. A commotion in the waters attracted his attention to the other ducks just then. From the middle of the flock a mother duck, followed by her family of four, one a bit larger than the rest, came paddling toward shore to claim the offerings of crumbs. One of the four was none other than the little lone duckling, no longer an outcast, but now taking his proud place as the adopted son of the flock's mistress.

How could it have been, supposed, thought the observer, that He who marks the sparrow's fall would fail to provide for even an Ugly Duckling?

Lansing, Kan.

Special Correspondence
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Blanch Wright stepped from her home in Kansas City, Mo., with a light heart. Christmas was but six days away, and she was bound for the shopping district with the \$9 in value which it had been decided could be spared for the purchase of gifts for her blind mother and three younger sisters.

Her joy was turned into despair, however, when, before she had time to select even a single toy, her purse was snatched. There was no more money for Christmas, and the prospect of its coming was shrouded in gloom.

The story of her plight, printed in a local newspaper the next morning, came to the attention of Paul S., confined in the Kansas State Prison here. It touched his heart, and he immediately wrote Blanch the following letter:

I read in yesterday's Journal of your misfortune in losing your Christmas money, and to keep you from feeling bitter and blue through Christmas I am going to send you \$15 so you can go shopping again for yourself and little sisters. To relieve you of any feeling of obligation, let me pretend that you are my little sisters. That is, just for Christmas. You are too young to understand, but your dear mother will I am a convict, and am sending you this to show that for one misdeed there are a number of good ones. With wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

EIGHT CIVILIANS IN SPAIN'S NEW CABINET
King Pleased, It Is Said, to Have Military in Minority
MADRID, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The first impressions following the organization of a new Cabinet under the auspices of Gen. Primo de Rivera in which civilians hold eight places while army representatives are reduced to three have hardly been as favorable as was at first thought. It is true that the Directorate has been abolished but Gen. de Rivera remains in absolute control as before. The new Cabinet is described as a civil and economic dictatorship.

Little is known by the public concerning the new Cabinet.

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cornering the careers of the civilians who form the majority of the new Cabinet, but they are at least known to be free from the odium attached to the old party politicians. Considering the good intentions of Gen. de Rivera, which are not denied even by his enemies, it must be granted that his choice of ministers is likely to be of greater benefit to Spain than would be the case in the event of an election. Elections in Spain, it is alleged, have been notoriously corrupt for many years.

It is obvious that King Alfonso is pleased to have a Cabinet in which civilians predominate. He said recently that this is the first time when three members of the Cabinet have been younger than himself. In his letter to General de Rivera, the King clearly conveyed his wish that the transition period during which the country returns to normal conditions shall be as brief as possible. Whatever may be said about ruling the country by autocratic methods, the career of the military Directorate, which has now been terminated at least in name, has been unstained by any needs of extreme violence so common in the history of such coups d'etat.

MERCY LEAGUE BILL PREPARED

Mass Meeting Planned to Promote Abolition of Supreme Penalty

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A bill providing for the abolition of capital punishment in New York State, to be introduced in the present session of the Legislature, was the chief topic of discussion at the meeting here today of the executive committee of the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The meeting of the committee was the first since the election of Lewis E. LaSalle, warden of Sing Sing Prison, as chairman. A special committee to draft the proposed bill was appointed, including as members Dudley Field Malone, Samuel Untermyer, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Frank P. Walsh, Bennett Siegelstein and others. A campaign committee was inaugurated, to be drawn from every Assembly district in the State.

Plans were discussed for a mass meeting to be held here the latter part of this month, at which Clarence S. Darrow is expected to speak, and which will launch the league's campaign.

Simplicity will be aimed at in formulating the proposed bill, its main provision to be stated approximately as follows:

Upon conviction of murder in the first degree, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. Some objection was expressed to this unqualified provision in view of the likelihood of commutation of life sentences through political influence. To meet such objection the previously published recommendation of Mr. LaSalle was proposed to be made a part of the bill, providing that "after a prisoner shall have served 20 years' actual time he shall be eligible for pardon or for commutation," by way of assuring at least a 20 years term of imprisonment. A conservative bill which would provide for reconsideration of each case after a suitably long period is the aim which the committee will strive to attain.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Mysterious Concert

DURING the summer and autumn while Aunt Jane and Uncle Ben were in the country, Betty Elizabeth and Cy often went to visit them. Aunt Jane would tell them wonderful stories about anything they chose. And Uncle Ben would sing them jolly songs, merry, jingling, rollicking songs, and play with them and take them to the woods.

In the late autumn Aunt Jane and Uncle Ben closed their country house and traveled all over the land while Uncle Ben gave concerts. Betty Elizabeth and Cy missed them very much, though they often received cards and pictures and letters and gifts from them.

One evening soon after Christmas their mother said: "Now, children, when you are all ready for bed, you may put on your dressing gowns and come downstairs to hear Uncle Ben sing."

Betty Elizabeth and Cy gave wild whoops of delight. "Where is he? Did Aunt Jane come too? Is he hiding somewhere? Why didn't we hear him ring the doorbell?" they shouted.

The mother smiled and looked mysterious. "Just wait and see for yourselves," she told them. In a jiffy they were undressed and put on their dressing gowns. Downstairs they scamped and searched for the house for Uncle Ben and Aunt Jane. While they were in the kitchen, they heard Uncle Ben's voice in another part of the house singing: "Old King Cole was a merry old soul, And a merry old soul was he; And his children were four, And his dogs were three; And his wife was an old maid, And his cat was a mouse; And his fiddlers three, Went to the city, To buy a new fiddle, And a new fiddle they bought."

The children darted from room to room in search of him while the song went rollicking on: "Twinkle, twinkle, twinkle, twinkle, Went his fiddlers three. But nowhere was Uncle Ben to be found. Upstairs they dashed. The singing seemed farther away. "Tootle, tootle, tootle, tootle, Went his pipers three. Downstairs they ran. The song seemed loudest in the living room. The children stood still and looked about them as the words of the third verse came rolling along: "Rub-a-dub, Rub-a-dub, Rub-a-dub, Rub-a-dub, Went his drummers three. Suddenly Cy jumped up and down and shouted: 'It's the radio! It's the radio! But it sounds like Uncle Ben!'"

Then the most curious thing happened. A voice exactly like Uncle Ben's came from the radio, saying: "Good evening, children. Hello, there, Cy and Betty Elizabeth. How would you like another song?"

The children were so astonished that they sat down flat and didn't say a word. After three more songs, a different voice announced that Mr. Ben Brown had just radioed some children's songs from a studio in Chicago.

"That is the biggest surprise I ever had in all my life," gasped Cy. "Fine, too," agreed Betty Elizabeth, smiling happily.

The next day they wrote Uncle Ben a letter, thanking him. And they wrote to Aunt Jane, asking her please to radio them some stories.

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New Gold for Old Now Found in the Bret Harte Country

Columbia, Calif.
Special Correspondence
HERE lies the end of the rainbow, the pot of gold sunk deep amid the granite crags and washed-out coulees where rough men gathered and made romance while they took millions from the rougher earth. The Bret Harte and Mark Twain country, it is called, and it is a wide, warm, mountain country, smelling of tarweed and chaparral that have grown over the Sierras where miners once washed away the earth in their search for gold.

It is an old country, as the West knows it, one place still left with the savor of the days of '49. It is given up to the past, except for a few places where great syndicates are taking gold from the hills by modern methods. There are few times now when stories of marvelous "finds" come down from the mountains. Once the third largest city in California was in that district. That was Columbia, a brave, boisterous city of 16,000 people, of whom usually but a dozen were women. The men came and went, made their fortunes or failed and departed. A few stayed and are still there, a part of the 300 that now form the town. But there are still left the great iron doors that closed the buildings, green with age but strong still, hinged by massive bars. They were brought around the Horn, those doors, and they cost \$125 a piece. They are at once the record of the hazards of life in the town and a monument to former prosperity. Stores all had them, and even the dwelling places and about the streets of this place now there are rotting adobe walls supporting at odd angles the great streets of iron behind which millions of dollars in gold dust were weighed out.

Weighing the Gold
Tom Conlin is the man who used to weigh the gold. Over his scales passed something between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. No one knows how much of the precious dust was carried away unweighed. The old scales are still there, as is the building where the Wells-Fargo Company had their offices from which the valuable freight was shipped. Conlin had the honor of weighing first of all the biggest nugget ever mined in that district. It was a prize worth \$10,000. Columbia has also the oldest first apparatus in the State. It was brought around the Horn from Boston in '53 and has been in use in the town ever since. The old hand pumps were originally built for Papete, but that city couldn't pay for the elaborate silver and brass ornamentation and the painted insects of Neptune and his court that adorn the engine. So Columbia took it. There were men and to spare to man it in times of emergency then, but not so long since, when need arose, a hurry call had to be sent to Sonora, four miles away, for men to work the pumps. There is gold yet in the town, but it is the gold of memories and the gold of the great fruit on the pear trees that droop over the sagging walls of the streets.

Bret Harte Country
The Bret Harte country really starts somewhere near Stockton. In his "In a Hollow of the Hills," Bret Harte speaks of it as "the terminus of the stage route and the divergence of others by boat and rail." It was a village then, a sharp contrast to the modern city which is an industrial and agricultural center. Stockton figures also in "An Episode of Fiddletown" and "Tennessee's Pardner."

Over the hills from Stockton lies the country of the Stanislaus River, where Bret Harte's famous society met and over in here lie Melones, Slumgullion, Jackass Hill, Roaring Camp, Tuttletown, Jintown, Sonora, Poverty Hill, Squabbletown, Black Leg Gulch, Coarse Gold, Chinese Camp, Big Oak Flat, Buck Meadows and Angel's. There is a long list of them and each name tells its own tale.

Where Mark Twain Swapped Yarns
At Tuttletown Mark Twain used to trade when he lived with his friends, the Gillis family, on Jackass Hill. Nothing is left now of the town itself but an old inn and the stone store with its great hinged doors of iron. Mark Twain lived just over a hill from here and used to drift in here of evenings to "swap yarns" and listen to the talk of gold that drifted down from the hills.

It was from Jackass Hill that Mark Twain started out on a prospecting trip with a friend into the country above Angel's. It was wet and dismal weather and the two young fellows found it hard work. Mark Twain's job was to carry buckets of water from a stream while his friend "panned." Disgusted at last, the two men threw down their pan filled with earth, staked a 20-day claim notice

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Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

on the spot where they were and struck for the warmth and human comfort of Angel's Camp. They drifted into a drawing fellow there who told Mark Twain the famous story of Jim Smiley and his jumping frog. It was the first story with which Mark Twain found national success.

But on the abandoned mining claim two wanderers chanced to come. The

story of "Tennessee's Pardner," Bret Harte himself lived there and now there is a small sign on the place telling of its past history. The cabin was built by an Irish wheelwright who came early into that country.

He brought with him his most cherished possession, a blue rose which still blooms by the door.

This is truly California's region of romance. It is warmed by old memories of its vigorous youth and kept green in the tales of men known to all. It is a silent, sunny country now, with pear orchards beginning to spread fanwise across the tops of hills, pear orchards that are loaded down with new gold for old places.



OLD WELLS FARGO BUILDING, COLUMBIA, CALIF. Drawn by Florence Minard
Here Tom Conlin Weighed Gold Dust, Valued Between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. The Old Scales Are Preserved in the Building Today.

rain had washed away the top earth in the deserted pan and a small fortune in nuggets was revealed. They camped by the claim notice until it had expired and then proceeded to grow rich on the spot which Mark Twain and his friend had left.

New Romance Today

Nothing is more delicious than the smell of miles of tarweed steeped in the sun and blown through pines. To ride through this country is to soak in spicy air, to drift along in a pleasant haze through such places as San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill and Jackson, Sutter Creek, a green place in a valley where a magnificent old concert piano stands on a sagging porch and rots in the weather, on toward Amador, El Dorado and Placerville.

Near Groveland is an old shack where lived Chamberlin and Chaffee, made famous by Bret Harte in his

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Now in Progress

We are offering very special prices on all our merchandise.

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Annual January Sale of

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The Greatest of All Household Sales

For years we have held this important January event which women of Springfield and vicinity have formed the habit of waiting for in order to lay in a season's supply. This year it has been planned on a scale greater than ever before, offering merchandise of standard Steiger quality at greatly lowered prices.

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PACIFIC ACTION URGED IN RIFF

Development of Irrigation Works May Be Key to Tribesmen's Amity

TANGIER, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Few people know that some 12 years ago, soon after the French assumed a protectorate over

pay a big price for this block of land, but the scheme had to be dropped, it being impossible to arrange any sort of reasonable terms with all the many native proprietors.

No systematic survey was made to determine how many acres in all could have been irrigated—agricultural projects were only a side-issue—but experts believe that it is reasonable to suppose that if the irrigation works were continued westward a vast amount of land south of the Rif range would be found irrigable by the waters of the Sebou and its tributaries.

The tribes which inhabit these parts have always been a source of trouble and expense to the French, and but for their assistance Abdel-Krim would not so nearly have succeeded in his endeavors. Many of these dissident tribes having surrendered, it is held in Tangier that the moment is opportune for the Government to start a survey, especially as the posts along the line are in a much better position than formerly to secure immunity from outside interference while the works are in progress.

Further, if it were decided to proceed with the project the benefit would be immediate both to the French and Spaniards as well as to the Rifians, for a large number of the last named would be employed who would doubtless prefer earning good wages to fighting; and this would make it extremely difficult for Abdel-Krim to keep sufficient forces in the field.

The late offensive is said to have cost France something like £4,000,000 a month and it is pointed out that a small portion of this sum would have sufficed for a permanent construction which, as the native landowners would have had the value of their properties enhanced, would insure loyalty and contentment instead of sullen submission.

BUILDINGS MEASURE AROUSSES INTEREST

Program Likely to Agitate Congress, Is Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Although little spoken of in the press and certainly not rated as one of the major issues before Congress, the public buildings' erection program will inspire more agitation among members of the House and result in more debate than taxation bills.

The House Public Buildings Committee has announced that it will soon get at the problem. It has already before it a bill introduced by Richard N. Elliott (R.), Representative from Indiana, appropriating \$150,000,000 for the erection of new public buildings over the country. The measure is similar to one passed at the last session of Congress by the House, but not acted upon by the Senate.

Besides this measure which is considered the Administration's bill on this legislative demand about 750 other bills have been introduced proposing public structures in various cities. The total expenditure called for by these bills is approximately \$350,000,000, more than double that called for in the Elliott measure.

The Administration, as evidenced in the Elliott bill, considers it in keeping with its program of economy to fix a lump sum for this work and place the control of the new construction in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. Senators and representatives in general prefer the old method of such legislation, separate bills for each project and every man for himself and what he can get.

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Sale of Corsets

Sale of House Dresses

Women's Coats and Dresses

Sale of Linens and Domestic

Sale of 1926 Silks

Sale of Woolen Fabrics

Sales in the Boys' Shop

FORBES & WALLACE

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LISBON SOCIETY KEEPS JUBILEE

Geographical Society Aids Portuguese Colonies in Development

LISBON, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Lisbon Geographical Society celebrated its fiftieth year of existence recently. The Portuguese colonies have much to thank this institution for, as its support and good will have greatly contributed to their development.

The society has unwaveringly kept aloof from political struggles, which means a great deal in this country, and has devoted its activities exclusively and untiringly to the material progress of Portugal and its economic and financial improvement.

This is particularly noteworthy in an association where people of all political parties and currents and all religious and agnostic sects are affiliated and among whom the most complete harmony has ever been maintained. It is indeed from this point of view a unique collective body here and its great influence in this country is due in part to this aloofness from politics, which has invaded every other corporation.

Founded in 1875
The Royal Geographical Society of Portugal was founded in 1875, at the time, or shortly after, the great movement in the natural scientific world that brought about the establishment of geographical institutes and societies, and general attention was turned to the vast and unknown regions of Africa.

The names of Livingston, Stanley and Cameron urged the world to fresh expeditions and investigations; and in 1876 it was due to the efforts of the Geographical Society of Lisbon that the successive expeditions were made to the interior of Africa, from coast to coast, by the Portuguese explorers Serpa Pinto, Brito Capello and later by Roberto Ivens.

King Luis I and King Carlos were both enthusiastic supporters of the Portuguese Geographical Society and helped toward the foundation of the Colonial School attached to it, which is a preparatory college for functionaries for the colonies, and the Colonial and Ethnographical Museum. This museum is composed of three enormous rooms, one of which is used for conferences and will hold 3000 people. In this room precious relics of the past, when the Portuguese were the greatest navigators of the world, are to be seen, as well as exhibits of the four chief colonial products: cocoa, coffee, cotton and rubber.

Vasco da Gama's Charts
The library possesses over 50,000 volumes, 3000 maps and geographical charts, and a notable collection of old navigation charts and manuscripts that belonged to Vasco da Gama.

The Geographical Society may be called the Reception Hall of Portugal. Among the high personages received there were Edward VII of England, Alfonso XIII of Spain, the Kaiser, President Loubet, the King of Saxony, and many others in whose

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WORCESTER, MASS.

BRITISH DIVING SUIT IS TESTED

Diver Can Descend 600 Feet—Joints in Steel Permit Easy Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 26.—Already tested to a pressure of 275 pounds to the square inch, equivalent to a depth of about 600 feet, the Peress all-metal diving suit has followed quickly on the appearance of the German invention used in the endeavor to locate the sunken British submarine M. 1.

The Peress suit was shown at the shipping exhibition and in outward appearance looks somewhat like the weird apparatus brought over by Neufeldt & Kuhnke. It is a huge casing, made of stainless steel, which is corrugated round the body and joints.

The chief feature of the invention, Mr. Peress explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is the joints, which allow the legs and arms to move. These, in the open air, moved perfectly freely and easily, in spite of their apparent weight. As they might naturally be assumed to be the weak points of the suit, special attention was paid to them during the tests which they came through quite satisfactorily.

The tests took place in a tank under pressure conditions which would be met with in deep water. As stated, a pressure of 275 pounds to the square inch was reached. An even greater pressure could have been attained, but doubt was felt whether the tank itself would stand it. Unlike the German apparatus, the Peress suit is fed with air in the ordinary way by armored piping, which carries also the electric light and telephone. The German suit carries its own compressed air supply.

Mr. Peress, who has been out in the Eastern pearl fisheries, first began to evolve his ideas for this suit for use in pearl diving to get down to pearl beds which hitherto have been out of reach.

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instances even more.

John C. MacInnes & Co.

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THE HOME FORUM

"With Difficulty Sweet"

WHEN Emerson began to prepare his selections from the letters of Thoreau in 1865, he seems to have determined first of all that he would illustrate and support his own pithy dictum: "Henry is with difficulty sweet." The letters which he brought together exhibit fully enough the stoical, the solitary, the "wild" Thoreau, but they leave other equally important aspects of the man's character inadequately represented. It is known that he rejected some of the letters submitted for publication by Thoreau's sister Sophia, with the remark that they were "not printable at present." Any one of several considerations may have brought him to this conclusion about them, but when we read the rejected letters we see that, whatever may have been his motive, they do not harmonize with the view of his friend which he had decided to set before the world. They show, on the contrary, a man overflowing with kindness, humor, affection, and social grace.

Emerson corroborated the effect of this volume of selections by an essay upon Thoreau, written at about the same time, which has done more to fix the general and correct opinion of the Concord naturalist than any other piece of writing. This little essay abounds, of course, in good things which no other man in the world could have written, but it leaves an impression upon most readers, which has proved ineradicable, that Thoreau was cold and distant, unconcerned with human relationships, rather more interested in woodchucks than in men and women. We have naturally supposed that Emerson should have known, for Thoreau was for several years a member of his household, and for many years he was a daily companion. But perhaps we have not allowed enough in accepting the elder man's verdict, for the strong likeness between the two which made it hard for them to judge each other accurately. Thoreau may indeed have found it difficult to be at all times "sweet" toward the man whom he was always and everywhere accused of imitating, not only in his own time but ever since. In his determination to maintain his own independence he may have gone sometimes too far. He had a grasp of cold fact, greatly beyond Emerson's, and a custom also of holding out for his own opinion which the uncontentious Emerson could not understand. These considerations are perhaps sufficient in themselves to weaken Emerson's testimony.

It is known, furthermore, that Sophia Thoreau was dissatisfied with the presentation of her brother in Emerson's essay, and the childlike selections, and that she asked F. B. Sanborn to correct the impression these had made by publishing as many as possible of Thoreau's letters. Since the execution of this work in 1906 there have been a number of reprints regarding Thoreau as a cold and unfriendly person, and a custom also of holding out for his own opinion which the uncontentious Emerson could not understand. These considerations are perhaps sufficient in themselves to weaken Emerson's testimony.

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most ardent and glowing letters of friendship ever penned. Especially in the early epistles to Mrs. Emerson there is a fervor of affection impossible to harmonize with the all but universal idea of the author's character. The letters to Thoreau's own family to his brother John, his sister Sophia, and to his father and mother are by no means those of a Stoic or even of a natural recluse. In his letters to Emerson himself the younger man showed all the warmth of friendship that could consist with his reverence for a master and his deep sense of personal indebtedness. In Emerson's own correspondence there is no such warmth as we find in that of the man whom he accused of coldness. It is no man incapable of close and enduring affection could have written Thoreau's essay on Friendship—which few are likely to read because it is hidden away in the middle of his book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." A certain stiffness and timidity which were certainly in the man are evident enough there, but his capacity for love is at least equally apparent.

"Think of the importance of Friendship," says he "in the education of men. It will make a man honest; it will make him a hero; it will make him a saint. It is the state of the just dealing with the just, the magnanimous with the magnanimous, the sincere with the sincere, the man with man. All the abuses which are the object of reform with the philanthropist, the statesman, and the housekeeper, are unconsciously amended in the intercourse of friends. A friend is one who incessantly pays us the compliment of expecting from us all the virtues, and who can appreciate them in us." Nothing nobler has been said on this great theme since the time of Montaigne.

But it may be that Thoreau's theory of Friendship was too exalted for human practice. He thought that friends should treat with one another as though they were independent states. Doubtless it was this that some of those who should have known him well misunderstood and interpreted as coldness. To select one example out of many, his friend of many years, Daniel Ricketson, took him to task in 1860 for a silence which had lasted nearly ten months, and elicited this reply:

"Why will you waste so many regards on me, a man who knows what to think of my silence? Infer from it what you will from the silence of a dense pine wood. It is its natural condition, except when the winds blow, and the jays scream, and the chickadees chirp up his clock. My silence is just as inhuman as that, and no more. You know that I never promised to correspond with you, and so, when I do, I do more than I promised."

These words would seem a sufficient proof of Emerson's remark that "Henry was with difficulty sweet," but there are many of the same sort. And yet Thoreau could keep friends on even such terms as these, and many of them. Daniel Ricketson of New Bedford, a man of wealth and culture, a dabbler in several arts and historian of his town, was one of these. He visited Thoreau often at his own house on the seashore. It was in Ricketson's house that Thoreau danced and sang "Tom Bowling," to the astonishment of his audience and the great delight of his sister when she heard of the occasion. Harrison Blake of Worcester was a close friend, apparently, than Ricketson, and to Thoreau wrote longer and more careful letters than to any other person—some of them amounting to independent essays. William Ellery Channing, of Concord and the world generally, is known, of course, as Thoreau's most sympathetic biographer. He was of the inner circle of the Transcendentalists and was Thoreau's comrade on many an excursion about Concord and farther afield. Amos Bronson Alcott, of Connecticut and Concord and Fruitlands, another transcendentalist, of a more ray serene, was a man whom Thoreau often laughed at, particularly in his role of amateur carpenter, but whom he loved and admired. We know that these feelings were reciprocated because of a paragraph in one of Alcott's letters in which he says of his friend:

"There has been none such since Pliny, and it will be long before there comes his like; the most sagacious and wonderful of worth of his time, and a marvel to coming ones." These may seem strong words to be spoken by a neighbor who had seen Thoreau going about the daily chores for many years—and spoken, too, by a transcendentalist who had Emerson as his neighbor. But the words are explained when we remember that they were written by a friend.

Thoreau made one acquaintance which might well, with better fortune, have ripened into a friendship very important for both parties. In 1856 he met Walt Whitman in New York, and liked him at once. The two men were together for only two hours, and there were several other persons present, but even in that time they grew well acquainted. "To be sure," says Thoreau, "I sometimes feel a little imposed on. By his heartiness and broad generalities he puts me into a liberal frame of mind prepared to see wonders, and then—thrown in a thousand of bricks." What better criticism than Whitman the man and the poet could be phrased in the same number of words?

A dozen other friends of Thoreau might be mentioned to show the attraction which his character held for all whom he met. The fact seems to be that he was one of the most widely known and warmly beloved men in the Concord of his time, and that he won the affection of others, men, women and children, in the only way possible—by offering affection in return.

Two visitors stood at our garden gate. Some primulas in bloom had aroused their admiration and stayed their steps. They had found a kindly greeting in those January blooms.

The primulas were ordinary ones of helio shade. They were not prize blooms in any way. An expert would probably have found little in them to admire. But experts are often difficult to please; that is the part of the price of expertise.

When we came here there were a couple of clumps in the garden. They have been multiplied by division twice—with me a favorite method of flower arithmetic. The two have become two dozen.

The garden is quite small. A few square feet are all for the time being. It is a sheltered place of south aspect. Last winter was mild and one or two of the primulas began to bloom in November, presently the others joined them and through December and January, they did not cease to flower.

Though gardeners may not care to see flowers coming into bloom out of their supposed season, the primulas were a welcome vision. They were rays of light for the year's darkest days. They also were messengers of hope as distinctive as the jasmine bush further up the lane. Flowers that bloom in the year's early days are rightly prized, even though Ruskin did think that such flowers had an unfair advantage in coming first, and that it was therefore hardly just to esteem them so highly.

We do well to esteem those flowers, that open for us in the year's flowerless days, coming to our side in the

hour of our most need. This timeliness of their coming certainly adds to their worth, as it does to all comings.

That passers-by have often found something to admire in our little garden has been a source of pride and joy. Squares inches may achieve beauty and bear no mean gifts. Only yesterday the local carrier stood by the garden rail facing a row of lupins—the ordinary old-fashioned blue variety. We have a mass effect of them, in front of the phloxes, that make a later month gay with bloom. We chatted away, the lupins having kindled him into friendly speech. A common love of flowers our point of contact. If lupins could be as effective as that, he must have some. Then he chatted about his old garden—shut in by buildings on four sides, about his favorite flower, the chrysanthemum, of which he had thirty varieties, about his garden delights.

"People who don't love children and flowers," he finally concluded, "aren't fit to live."

That man is something more than a carrier to me now. There is a new interest in him, a conscious common bond between us, which is owed to the lupins.

Later in the year dozens of folk from neighboring towns spending a day in the country and passing up our lane will stand and admire the phlox, and some at least take back a vision of flowering phlox into dull city streets.

A little garden, in spite of its limitations is after all something of an opportunity. There is real joy in growing things that give delight to passers-by, setting a song of the blossoms in their hearts.

anthem, of which he had thirty varieties, about his garden delights. "People who don't love children and flowers," he finally concluded, "aren't fit to live."

That man is something more than a carrier to me now. There is a new interest in him, a conscious common bond between us, which is owed to the lupins.

Later in the year dozens of folk from neighboring towns spending a day in the country and passing up our lane will stand and admire the phlox, and some at least take back a vision of flowering phlox into dull city streets.

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Our Father's Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WILL be recalled that Christ Jesus was only twelve years old when he said, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Yet it is not until eighteen years thereafter that we find him devoting his entire time to the healing ministry. Many of those years were spent in the humble services of a carpenter—but we are told that he was a good carpenter. And his subsequent record shows that he must also have been a good student of the Scriptures during those years. Otherwise, he could not have applied their teachings so understandingly nor have met with such quick and remarkable success when he started to preach the gospel.

Being about his Father's business evidently meant to Jesus at that time the twofold effort to make himself daily useful to his fellow-men, in whatever modest capacity, while fitting himself through daily study of the Scriptures for higher service to God. Looking to him as our Way-shower, can any of us afford to overlook either of these essentials in our effort to gain our Father's approval? Paul, whose great success in the Father's business as considered by many to have been second only to that of Christ Jesus, said, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." How can we better heed Paul's advice for gaining God's approval than by rightly dividing our attention between doing well whatever duties may be ours to perform and not neglecting the study and effort that make for spiritual advancement?

In whatever business we may be engaged, we can know that it is our Father's business if it is rendering a worthy service to mankind. And whether our position be that of the highest official or the most lowly employee, we can be sure that business is being benefited if we are "rightly dividing the word of truth." In fact, only to the extent that we are doing this are we really engaged in our Father's business.

But how, one may ask, can I learn to divide rightly "the word of truth" and be a workman "approved unto God"? How can I in this day and age learn to make the Scriptural teachings practical in the everyday affairs of life as did Jesus and Paul? On page 194 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy says, in referring to Christian Science: "It only needs the prism of this Science to divide the rays of Truth, and bring out the entire hues of Deity, which scholastic theology has hidden. The lens of Science magnifies the divine power to human sight; and we then see the

supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter."

Christian Science shows that we cannot be aware of the supremacy of Spirit so long as we devote all our waking hours to material work, material pleasures, and material thinking. Nor can we realize the nothingness of matter by refusing to participate or collaborate in the worthy activities of mankind, even though we spend every moment of our time studying the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Just as the science of mathematics or the science of engineering requires both study and practice to enable one to use these sciences successfully, so does the greater and all-inclusive Science of Christianity, Christian Science, require both study and practice on the part of all who would be successful in the Father's business, the business of expressing God, or good, to mankind.

Systematic and adequate means for study are provided by the Bible Lessons in the Christian Science Quarterly, the Bible, and Mrs. Eddy's various writings, as well as the authorized publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Opportunities for practice in this most practical science are to be found wherever we are—in our homes, in our places of business, in all of our contacts with our fellow-men. Wherever Christian Science finds us, right there is where we are to start practicing its demonstrable truth. Any and every worthy human activity may be leavened by its healing touch.

On page 323 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy says: "In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know. We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated. If 'faithful over a few things,' we shall be made rulers over many; but the one unmade talent decays and is lost." Where can we better start putting into practice what we know of Christian Science than in our regular daily employment, whether it be that of a housewife in the home, a carpenter or tradesman in his shop, a farmer in his field, or a clerk in an office? Then, as we continue to divide rightly our time between careful, prayerful study of Christian Science and diligent effort to practice and apply its teachings in our regular daily activities, we shall find that we not only are developing into better artisans in whatever rightness activities we may be engaged, but also are becoming qualified for higher and more important work for establishing the Father's kingdom.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

The Wolf's Cave

Livy's version of the story of the twins and the shepherd says nothing of the actual cave of the wolf which was one of the milestones in the route taken by the festival, and which tradition identifies to this day on the Palatine hill. His rationalistic account makes the wolf merely a dweller in the neighboring mountains who, being thirsty, had come to the river to drink and had found the twins. Livy's real hero is Faustulus, the shepherd, who carried the twins away to his home and had them brought up by his wife Larentia, popularly known by the uncomplimentary nickname of Lupa, but no attempt to explain the story on the grounds of etymology or of literal-mindedness has ever prevailed with the Romans, ancient or modern, who put the wolf and the twins on their coins, set up the magnificent bronze known as the Capitoline wolf, and to this day keep a wolf, not indeed on her Palatine hill, but on the Capitol with the other symbol of Rome's greatness, the eagle.

But though Livy tells us nothing of a Lupercal on the Palatine, we learn of it from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who tells us that it is now nearly buried under the rubbish heap near the ancient Scala Caeli. The accepted version placed the cave of the wolf in the shelter of the Ficus Ruminalis in a spot which Livy describes as a wilderness in the days when the basket containing the twins grounded there, and traces of the Ficus Ruminalis were still visible in the days of Ovid as the poet tells us. Although Livy puts the hut of Faustulus on the Palatine, he makes no specific mention of the Casa Romuli, but there was no need for him to do so since it was one of the best known monuments of Imperial times. Originally a thatched building, like the hut-urns in shape, it was replaced when necessary by new structures of the same primitive form and material and the tradition has been retained in our own times by the erection of a little House of Romulus on the Palatine by Senator Boni—Ide Thallon Hill, in "Rome of the Kings."

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There grew a song of praise
Out of a bitter need.
A baby's tender prayer
Brought forth a noble deed.

Requital
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Out of a little want
There grew a song
Which sang itself to me,
Both clear and strong.

There grew a song of praise
Out of a bitter need.
A baby's tender prayer
Brought forth a noble deed.

Nan Rods.

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A Morning Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O, I am—
up with the morning
And I am off with the breeze,
Off to join the merry dancing
Of the winds in the trees.
I shall gather on my way
Many silver slips of dew,
O, I am one with the morning
Come along. Will you?

O, I shall—
shiver with the poplars,
I shall whistle with the pines,
Sharing the honey of sweetness
That the winds breathe forth.
Circle softly round great mountains,
Finger lightly giant trees.
A clear morning song is calling.
Come along. Do please!

O, I am—
up with the morning—
Hear it shouting from you hill,
You can hear when it is singing.
You can hear when it is still.
You may hide you with excuses,
It will search them through and
Ah! The morning sweet is calling,
Calling me—And you?
Flora Lawrence Myers.

Mountain Marvels

While the snow of the long Alpine winter still lies thick on the ground, the leaves of the Soldanelles, a brave little wonder, generate heat and produce a domed dwelling in which the exquisitely fringed magenta flower-bell can raise its head, later on to appear erect on its slender stem the moment the rapid evaporation of its protective covering discloses its loveliness. Then the leaves, having actually given themselves for the blossom, shrink away, their work of devotion being finished.

In later spring when the snow on the higher slopes is melted by day and refrozen by night, one may walk over the hard surface and find small cleared patches, another plant, that makes marvelous provision against cold, by wrapping its blossoms in golden-brown robes of fur, almost as thick and soft as sealskin, within which nestle the pure, creamy flower petals.

"On lower slopes, but still very high, simultaneously with the disappearance of the snow, blooms the loveliest of the mountain flowers, the golden velvet Rock-auricula, springing from clefts in the great boulders, wherever it finds a root-hole. Seen beneath an almost indigo-blue sky, against a background of gray rock and drenched colorless grass, its rich intensity of yellow and charming symmetry of leaf and flower, the climber's heart with delight, difficult to recapture but unforgettable. These glorious flowers are often called: "Keys-of-heaven"; is it any wonder?

In July an August a tiny red or white saxifrage called the stink-bush, stonebreaker, may be noticed on an altitude of about four thousand feet. With the irresistible strength of gentleness this little member of the Alpine flower family, often no larger than moss, actually splits the rock and Piccola-like grows from the fissures of its prison.

But how shall clumsy description even hint at the indefinable charm and inspiration of the Swiss national flower, the Edelweiss, "noble purity!" Intrepid little dweller on the loftiest heights, teacher of poise and peace in unaffrighted stillness and solitude, unassuming in form and hue, its dainty, slender leaves and pearl-gray, starlike flower seem to emit pure rays of cheer and hope.

ONE of the picturesque features of the Swiss mountains are the alpine pastures of varying altitudes where the flocks and herds are sent to graze during the summer months, while the valley meadows are used for raising the winter's supply of hay. These green summer pastures, having a rich growth of grass and flowers, are called alps, from which the range of snowy peaks derives its name.

The herdsmen generally designate alps as cattle alps and sheep and goat alps. The easier slopes are called cattle alps and the less accessible pastures, reached by rocky and dangerous paths, are called sheep and goat alps which climb nimbly into places where cattle could not go. Sometimes a green and flowery field will lie in the midst of a snowfield or glacier, or one may find patches of green in a very high place of rocks which can only be grazed by sure-footed sheep or goats.

Here is an unusually interesting herd of goats on the rocky ledge of an alp by no means barren looking. The hoarse scari of sweetness, good pastures. How bright, how standing and fearless they appear! One can almost hear the soft tinkle of the bells by which the goatherd is able to find them. Here in nature's vast solitudes, with only a rough little hut for a shelter, the lonely shepherd and the goatherd live in a realm of their own, undisturbed by the turmoil of the world far below. In the evening the goats are driven to some settlement on the lower alps, where they are milked; and at sunset one of the herdsmen brings out the long alp-horn and plays a few notes of the evening psalm. Praise be to the Lord, which is taken up by other herdsmen and sent pealing from alp to alp. Native songs and melodious echoes float from crag to crag until the dusk deepens, and both the herdsmen and their flocks are at rest under the stars.

For the next two days until we embarked I wandered through strange enchanted scenes, through tangled bush alight with the red blossom of the flamboyant and the white stars of the amaranthine and threaded with blue chains of convolvulus; alive with the very birds of fairyland—honey-suckers and lories, canaries, roysters and bluebirds, flashing gold and rose-red and azure in their primal sanctuary. The beautiful snake that slid across my path was a green mamba; large lizards skinned the tree-trunks. I saw chameleons and monkeys and tortoises—creatures that had made the study of natural history the greatest romance of my boyhood. And the open space between the bush and the blue lagoon, which they call the bay, was filled with flowers—sweet-scented four o'clocks over which great green and lemon-colored butterflies were hovering, and trees of sea hibiscus and arylaea among which the pink-winged locusts skimmed with short flights like flying fish. Away over the other side the bush spread along an immeasurable stretch where the Indian Ocean rolled the great breakers whose boom, even in calm weather, could be heard far inland day and night. The mystery of Africa had not been dispelled by what I had seen in my exploration, and it remained with my last view of its shores when we were away at sea and the twilight sky was piled with great thunder cumulus, and over the distant wooded hills of Natal to the west the lightning played on clouds still touched with the colors of the sunset.—S. R. Lyaght, in "My Tower in Desmond."

The Bush at Natal

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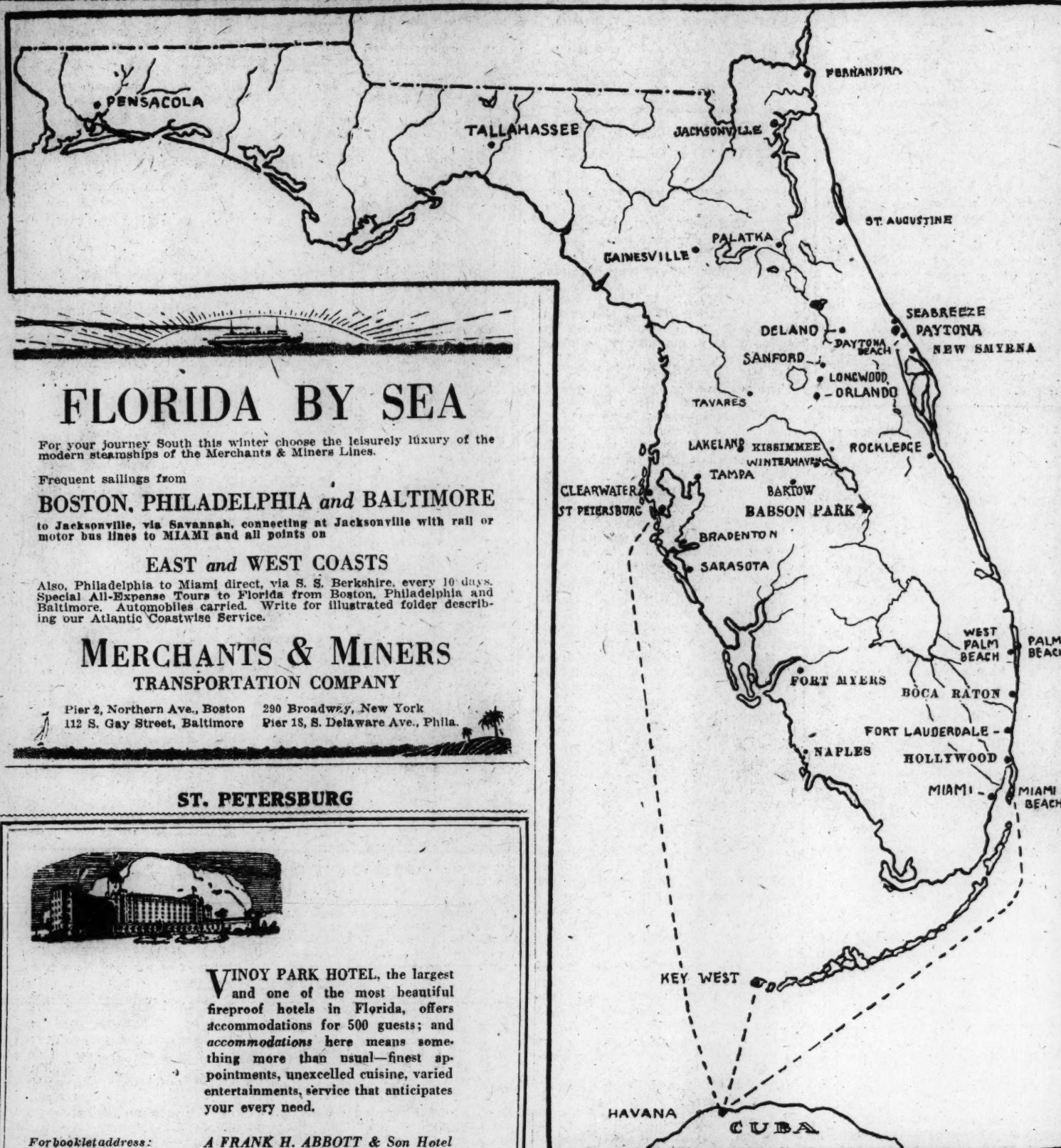
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

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Five minutes' walk to Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Station. One Block to large Fireproof Garage.

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\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week. Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.

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	SINGLE	DOUBLE
50 rooms	\$1.50	\$2.00
150 rooms	2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
300 rooms with private bath	\$2.50-\$3.00	\$3.00-\$4.00
600 rooms with private bath	\$3.00-\$4.00	\$3.50-\$7.00

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP BREAK

Reserve Bank Rate Rise Is an Unsettling Influence

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A flood of selling orders, released by professional traders, broke upon the floor of the Stock Exchange at the opening of today's market as a result of the unexpected increase in the New York Federal Reserve discount rate.

Prices were carried down 1 to 4 points when strong buying support appeared, and about half of the initial losses were recovered before the end of the first hour.

Another period of weakness developed around noon with the result that Woolworth was carried down $8\frac{1}{2}$ points, and nearly a score of others 3 to 5 points, but buying orders again appeared, and another rally started in

The afternoon market was rather unsettled, the sharpest losses taking place in such issues as Du Pont, Sears Roebuck and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, all off 4 points or more.

Maintenance of the 4 per cent rate for call money acted as a steadying influence. Bullish operations were not altogether abandoned, however, independent strength also being shown by a fair assortment of other issues.

There was considerable divergence of opinion as to the effect of the higher rediscount rate on the future movement of stock prices, but commission houses generally urged caution in making commitments at this time, particularly in the highly speculative issues.

Speculative interest in the foreign exchanges was divided between a drop of nearly 5 points to 3.84½ cents in French francs and a 10-point rally in Danish krone at 24.88 cents on the establishment of a new \$40,000,000 Danish credit. Demand sterling held firm at \$4.84½.

Lower bond prices today expressed the investment community's initial reaction to the long-expected advance in the New York Federal Reserve bank rate from 3½ to 4 per cent. Liquidation did not reach serious proportions in the early dealings although trading was unsettled by the implications of tighter money and credit conditions drawn from the bank's action.

The most noticeable effect upon the market was the abrupt decline in a few speculative rail and oil issues which had recently been accumulated on the theory that the strain on the money market had been lifted. Delaware & Hudson convertible 5s and Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s reacted 2 points or more and early losses also were recorded by New Haven 6s, Peoria & Eastern income 4s, Denver & Rio Grande 5s, Skelly Oil 6½ and Sinclair 6s.

Numerous weak spots also cropped out in the public utility group and reactionary tendencies predominated in the Liberty bond section. A strong demand developed, however, for Norfolk & Western convertible 6s and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 7½s, which sold at new top prices.

MIAMI PLANNING BIG BOND ISSUE IN 1926 FOR IMPROVEMENTS

MIAMI, Jan. 8.—This city is planning to issue bonds, approximating \$13,250,000 in 1923. Its facilities have been severely taxed to keep pace with expansion. As with the entire State of Florida, one of the chief problems has been transportation, in one form or another.

The municipality controls and administers the docks, etc., and is tentatively appropriating \$1,500,000 for additional wharves and warehouses, as well as setting aside \$1,605,000, which will be paid to the Federal Government for harbor improvement. Miami is advancing the money for this work, to be repaid out of an expected congressional appropriation.

The city's bonded debt Dec. 1, 1925, totaled \$14,780,000, exclusive of \$500,-000 revenue bonds. Assessed valuation (60 per cent of total) approximated \$750,000,000, while the tax rate was 15 mills.

DENMARK OBTAINS A \$40,000,000 CREDIT

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The National Bank of Denmark has established with the Bankers' Trust Company a \$40,000,000 one-year revolving credit to take the place of expiring \$40,000,000 credit established for one year last January with the National City Bank. It is understood that the terms of the credit will be as follows:

The purpose of the new credit is to furnish the National Bank of Denmark with foreign balances sufficient to insure success of the exchange stabilization program in which the bank is co-operating with the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A group of British banks, headed by the Hambros Bank, has granted the Danish National Bank £3,000,000 credit good

BOSTON BANKS SHOW GAINS IN DEPOSITS

The leading Boston banks uniformly made striking gains in deposits between the comptroller's call for condition Sept. 28, 1925, and Dec. 31, 1925.

	Dec. 31, '25	Sept. 28, '25
First National ..	\$303,224,810	\$275,754,301
Nat'l Shawmut...	185,510,268	160,677,694
Old Colony Trust	159,800,000	150,000,000

State St. Trust..	62,489,245	58,102,844
Merchants Nat'l.	57,336,316	54,149,138

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Reichsbank con-
condensed statement (in reichsmarks) of

	This week	Last week
Silver and coin	62,400,000	63,900,000
Gold reserves	1,208,000,000	1,207,900,000
of w/in for bks	96,600,000	96,600,000
Ex cheques	1,914,700,000	1,620,300,000

ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING CO.
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports December gross receipts of \$177,000 and a deficit of \$9580, after capital expenditures. During 1925 the company produced 22,183.496 of gold, or more than 50 per cent of the Alaska gold output.

BIG STREET LIGHTING ORDER

International General Electric Company has received an order involving several million dollars for street lighting equipment from the City of Santiago, Chile, about 8000 high-pressure

HUNGARIAN CREDIT BANK
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Hungarian General credit Bank's capital is being increased to the limit of Hallgarten & Co., International Acceptance Bank, and an international European group.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

[illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS INCREASE 1 DISCOUNT

[illegible]

NEW YORK CURE
INDUSTRIALS
Sales (in 100s) High Low 1:30

4	Abraham & Strauss	537	537	537	537
5	Adams & Str	10	28	28	28
6	80 2 A.P.M. Pld	118	118	118	118
7	1 Alum Co A p...	994	994	994	994
8	10 Am Pwr & L	107	107	107	107
9	1 Am Lt & Trac	242	242	242	242
10	1 Am Lt & Trac p...	113	113	113	113
11	10 Am Pwr & L	107	107	107	107
12	20 2 Am Fr & L	95	95	95	95
13	40 4 Rayon	35	35	35	35
14	21 Am Superp	35	35	35	35
15	1 Am Thread p...	4	4	4	4
16	10 Arizona Pwr	28	28	28	28
17	40 AS&E G&E	134	134	134	134
18	40 Basketo V G&E	100	100	100	100
19	10 B&E & Str	107	107	107	107
20	50 Borden Co rts...	87	87	87	87
21	10 B&E & Str	107	107	107	107
22	9 Bradley Firep...	65	65	65	65
23	2 Bridgeport Mch...	127	127	127	127
24	40 4 Rayon	35	35	35	35
25	2 Buf N&A & East...	37	37	37	37
26	2 Can Dr Gln a ne...	41	40	40	40
27	1 Celluloid Co p...	65	65	65	65
28	10 20 Centrif Pwr	26	25	25	25
29	1 Chi Nip Mfr A...	43	43	43	43
30	10 20 Centrif Pwr	26	25	25	25
31	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
32	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
33	10 20 Centrif Pwr	26	25	25	25
34	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
35	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
36	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
37	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
38	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
39	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
40	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
41	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
42	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
43	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
44	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
45	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
46	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
47	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
48	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
49	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
50	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
51	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
52	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
53	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
54	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
55	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
56	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
57	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
58	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
59	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
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67	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
68	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
69	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
70	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
71	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
72	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
73	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
74	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
75	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40
76	20 20 Conwlth Edison	140	140	140	140
77	10 Commonwealth Pw	41	40	40	40

[illegible]

FOUR NEW WORLD WATER RECORDS

One After Another Set U
in Chicago A. A. vs.
Illinois A. C. Meet

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Four world records, one after another in successive races, were established in a dual swimming meet here last night between the Chicago Athletic Association and the Illinois Athletic Club at the latter's pool. Two attempts for other records failed.

100 yards by Miss Ethel Lackie of the Illinois A. C. She got away to a slow start, losing at least 2-5s. by misjudging her understanding with the starter. Judge figured she had no chance to break her own world's standard for the 60-foot pool after that start, but with splendid finishing sprint she clipped by 2-5s., establishing the new mark of 1m. 24-5s.

Three-and-one-fifth seconds were

The latter contributed a new international mark for 220 yards, beating his own record by 3-58, with a performance of 2m. 10 2-58. In an invitation interscholastic swim, Albin Peterson of the High School beat

Though failing to make a world record, Schwartz defeated the same rivals in a 40-yard sprint in 19 2-54 which is 1 1-58, slower than his own world's interscholastic mark.

stroke, 100 yards, Miss Sybil Bauer of the I. A. C., holder of all women's international standards at the domestic style of swimming, failed by 4 1/2 seconds when she recorded the time of 1m. 10.4.

Divers of the C. A. A. took three of the four places in springboard competition with the I. A. C. team. E. A. Halvorson of the Cherry Circle team, the Central A. A. U. champion, captured first place with a 1m. 10.4.

ors. Lewis Brady of the I. A. C. second, H. T. Byler of the C. A. third, and Charles O'Connor of C. A. A., fourth.

In a brilliantly contested water-polo game, the I. A. C. team was returned victor, 7 to 5, after trailing by count of 4 to 2 at the end of the first half. This game initiated George Schroth, formerly of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, as a member of Coach William Bachrach's polo team here.

Three champion girl divers, delight-

Three champions gathered at the pool to lead the crowd with fancy springboard diving, Miss Helen Meany of the Women's Swimming Association, New York senior national A. A. U. champion, winning honors from Miss Olive Fike of the I. A. C., national junior champion, and Miss Carolyn Smith of the I. A. C., Olympic and National A. A. U. diving champion.

Carrington of Waterbury has been appointed coach of the Yale freshman basketball team to replace F. M. Toulson, who next month begins his duties as Lacrosse coach. Carrington, who played with Washington College, Maryland, will also coach the class teams. E. A. Sulsman '25, of Yale University, a varsity player for three years has been appointed coach of the junior varsity basketball team.

WETHERED DEFEATS TOLLEY.
RYE, SUSSEX, Eng., Jan. 8 (AP).—Roger H. Wethered and C. J. H. Tolley, both from the British amateur golf champions, met in the second round of the Oxford and Cambridge's Society's annual tournament here today. Wethered defeated Tolley 7 and 6.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8 (AP)—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, German chess master, sailed for New York today. He plans to make an extended tour of the United States.

a Trip Winter?

you plan a long

...at a popular
...a business trip,
...be greatly helped

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away and steamship
hotels and restau-
serve you. Many
n. us of the enjoy-
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QUEENSLAND'S TWENTY-THIRD PARLIAMENT ENTERS RECESS

Government Had Three Premiers in Last Nine Months of Session—Labor Wins Big Influence—Endowment Bill Rejected

BRISBANE, Queensl., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The State Parliament has finished its legislative work and gone into recess. If nothing unexpected happens it will be in a state of suspended animation until May next, when it will expire by effluxion of time. Queensland parliaments usually have a life of three years and the present one is the twenty-third to have been elected since Queensland was granted responsible government in 1859.

The final session of the current Parliament was ended earlier than it otherwise would have been because of the fact that a federal election campaign was in progress and the state legislators were desirous of taking part in it, on behalf of their respective parties. Although its actual legislative achievement has been below the average, one or two of the measures passed into law have been of considerable importance and the session has been a momentous one in other respects.

For the first time in Queensland's history three successive premiers have been at the head of affairs in the course of one Parliament, and the changes all took place within nine months. In February last E. G. Theodore resigned the premiership because he was to be a candidate for the Federal Parliament. He was succeeded by W. N. Gillies, who retained the leadership of the Government until a few days before the close of the session, when position as a lay member of the Board of Trade and Arbitration. His successor, W. McCormack, was actually in charge of the Legislative Assembly for only two sitting days before it went into recess.

Financial Missions

The contrast between the personal qualities of Mr. Theodore and Mr. Gillies was so marked as to make it a theme of general comment. Mr. Theodore, during his term of office as Premier of Queensland, had had occasion twice to visit England and the United States on financial missions.

On the first occasion he encountered the strong hostility of a powerful section of London's financial magnates, who took exception to certain legislation which he had introduced. Mr. Theodore failed to secure the loan money he desired in London, though subsequently he succeeded in borrowing the required amount in the United States.

On his second visit to London about three years later, it was for the purpose of arranging for the conversion of expiring loans amounting to £25,000,000, and although the difficulties confronting him seemed almost insuperable, his mission was at length successful. The outcome of both these undertakings enhanced Mr. Theodore's reputation as an able financier and a tactful negotiator.

He also showed undoubted capacity as a party leader by the manner in which he was able to reconcile the differences which frequently threatened trouble between the extremists and the moderates in the Labor Party.

Concessions to Strikers

His successor, Mr. Gillies, was a man of totally different caliber. While Mr. Theodore often gave an impression of coldness and taciturnity, Mr. Gillies was kindly natured and anxious to please everyone, if it was at all possible. When the big railway strike developed, although he made a feeble show of resistance to the claims of the strikers, he conceded them in full, only to find that what seemed to be the easiest way out had the effect of raising a fresh crop of worries and perplexities. When an opportunity came for him to take a public position on the Board of Trade and Arbitration he eagerly seized it as a refuge from political turmoil.

Mr. McCormack, whom the Labor caucus elected as Premier and party leader in place of Mr. Gillies, is regarded as approaching more closely to the Theodore type. As Home Secretary and Minister for Lands, he has proved himself capable, conscientious and thorough, as well as sympathetic and fair-minded. He has a forceful personality, and time and opportunity will soon demonstrate whether he will approach at all closely to the ideal in leadership.

Endowment Plan Rejected

Prominent in the program submitted at the opening of the session was a child endowment bill which was generally recognized as highly desirable from a humanitarian point of view. It, however, was never introduced because of the strike of railway employees which occurred before the session was very far advanced and led the Government to abandon its child endowment scheme for financial reasons.

When the Government, in its desire to appease the railway men, decided to increase the basic wage by five weekly, it felt compelled to make the same increase generally to workers in all trades and industries governed by arbitration court awards. In the face of this additional charge on the treasury, apparently, the Government did not feel justified in making further calls on the employers' scheme as the child endowment scheme would have imposed.

Among the important of the measures passed during the session just closed were five bills all dealing with the organization of agricultural industry and particularly with the marketing of the various products of the soil. There previously had been an Act of Parliament in operation under which the creation of pools for the disposal of primary products in a systematized way was provided for. Experience, however, had shown the need for an alteration of the system in some important matters of detail.

Reorganization Proposed

The chief change to be brought about under the amending bills involves the adoption of a scheme of reorganization under which a pool may be formed for each distinct commodity, provided that, on a vote of the producers of that commodity being taken, at least two-thirds declare in favor of that course of action. Two of the bills referred to had reference to the special needs of the wheat farmers and the fruit-growers, and this group of bills is likely to have a beneficial effect on the producing industries generally.

The most outstanding piece of legislation in the light of its probable effect on the welfare of the community as a whole was what was termed the Arbitration Act Amendment Bill. The main purpose of the bill was to abolish the Arbitration Court system under which all industrial disputes and all issues bearing upon the wages, working hours and general conditions in the various industries were dealt with by three Arbitration Court judges who were also judges of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and to establish in its stead a tribunal to be known as the Board of Trade and Arbitration, to consist of a Supreme Court Judge as president, and two lay members.

Unfortunately the Arbitration Court had been reduced almost to a farce, because Parliament had fixed a minimum wage and a 44-hour working week for all industrial workers, leaving the Board with comparatively unimportant details for the Court to adjudicate upon. Furthermore, in more than one case of industrial dispute, the Labor Government had either ignored the Court, or had dictated to it as to concessions to be made to the unions.

In such a flagrant way was this done in the case of the railway employees that the President of the Arbitration Court, Justice Webb, in a protest made from his bench, explained that although the claim of the men had been previously refused by him, it had been "conceded by an industrial agreement after the employees had resorted to direct action to compel its acceptance," and that he had no alternative but to adjust the salaries and wages accordingly.

RAILWAY TESTS ELECTRIC ENGINE

Use of Oil-Electric Design Planned on Long Island—Test Called Success

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The first oil-electric locomotive to be placed in regular service in the United States was recently tested by the Long Island Railroad, in the presence of a group of officials, heads of supply companies and representatives of newspapers and technical publications.

Pulling a train of four parlor cars the engine moved through the freight yards in which it will function and on the main lines, at a speed of about 10 or 12 miles an hour with an occasional acceleration to 30 miles. George LeBoutillier, vice-president of the railroad, who supervised the test, expressed himself optimistically concerning the locomotive and stated that a number like it would eventually be in service on the road.

Lower Costs Seen

By the terms of the Kaufman Act, all railroads operating within the corporate limits of New York City must be electrified by Jan. 1, 1926. Where physical obstacles and other causes make an overhead or third rail electrification impossible or of prohibitive expense, it is believed the oil-electric, generating its own power from an internal combustion engine using fuel oil, can comply with the requirements.

Despite the greater cost of the locomotive as compared with a steam engine, its builders assert that the greater amount of work which it can do in the course of a year will offset the added initial expenditure.

The engine just tried out ran from Erie, Pa., to New York, 537 miles, at a cost of \$28.15 for fuel, an average of 4.6¢ a mile. The locomotive, of 100 tons weight, is 46 feet in length with four motors of 200 horsepower each. In a preliminary test it pulled a train of 1315 tons from a standing start up a 1 per cent grade, reaching a speed of six miles an hour. In appearance it resembles the ordinary electric locomotive used with third rail power.

Watching Operation

While railroad men hesitate to make predictions concerning the possibilities of such engines, many have indicated that their advent marks a new milestone in American railroading. Until the operating and maintenance costs over a period of time have been determined, the future cannot be accurately gauged.

Among the economies cited are the possibility of running engines over a number of divisions, the absence of water stations at intervals and a reduction in the terminal facilities required for steam motive power.

An average of 25 per cent of the energy of the fuel consumed is obtained with the oil-electric against 75 per cent with steam engines burning coal, it is asserted.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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An Unusual Estate in Dedham

Convenient to Boston

In the exclusive part of the city, on beautiful street lined with trees, near station; an attractive stucco house in fine condition, with 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 large sun porches, hot water and other improvements; 3-car garage; beautiful lawn in front and garden in rear.

Price \$20,000. Terms.

Edward T. Harrington Co.

One State Street, Boston Main 6177

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In the heart of the famous Ridge, Lake and Citrus Fruit Belt Section, Four miles north of Sebring on the scenic Highway between Palm Beach and Tampa. Served also by the Atlantic Coast Railroad. One half mile frontage on Lake Lake. Every one site practically overlooking a beautiful lake. Prices and terms are a beautiful attractive to every investor and home builder. Details upon application.

MRS. CLARA M. VOGT

Real Estate

801 Atlantic Ave., Ocean City, N. J.

MY SERVICE has been used to advantage in the solution of many difficult real estate and financial problems in this vicinity. It will help you.

JOHN B. WRIGHT

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Newark, N. J. Waverly 3000

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. Beach St., Coolidge Court—Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two business women. Tel. Regent 7500-W.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY, 145 West 50th St. Co-operative apartment for sale, 12th floor, large living room, bedroom, foyer, kitchen, bath, reasonable. Phone KAG-3, Circle 881.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED, 10 Rm., N. Y. Kitchenette, bath, single and double, \$12.50 up. HELI-OPOLIS, 10 Rm., N. Y. Kitchenette, bath, single and double, \$12.50 up. HELI-OPOLIS, 10 Rm., N. Y. Kitchenette, bath, single and double, \$12.50 up.

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PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, Room 830, Aedon Hall, 33 West 52nd St., N. Y. C. Telephone Longacre 10222.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Pleasant square room, also single; electricity, steam heat; subway; private family. 208 Adelphi St., N. Y. C. Telephone Longacre 10222.

ROOMS TO LET

CONCORD, N. H., 11 Prince St.—Furnished room, modern, single \$5, double \$7. Telephone 610-R.

ROOMS TO LET

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, 22 Ash St.—Pleasant room, clean; private family; reasonable. Phone Flushing 0290-V.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 409 West 115th St., Apt. 52—Sunny room, single, double; home where living car given; women (Christian Scientists preferred); elevator; telephone; breakfast provided.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 600 W. 140th St., Apt. 8—Clean, comfortable single room; large wardrobe closet, running water, elevator; apartment, all conveniences; business person. Edgemoor 9267.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Large, delightful, warm room, adjoining bath; refined, homelike, 4th near Lexington. Phone Sunday or evenings, Atwater 7729.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 220 West 107th St., Apt. 1—Attractive, light, warm; newly decorated; refined home; breakfast privilege; elevator. Apartment 1002.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 718 West 178th St., Apt. 51—Beautiful large room, family of two, business person, elevator. NASH, Wash. Heights 2850.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large single room near Broadway subway; Riverside Dr., Columbia Univ., 0211 Mon.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 102 West 75th St.—Artistically furnished room; quiet home; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 65.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th St.—ROOMING HOUSE—ATTRACTIVE, MODERN, ELEVATOR—ROSE.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 518 West 111th—Attractive room; warm; immaculate; suitable one, two, three. Phone 502-W.

ROOMS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, 811 North 41st St.—Second floor front room, furnished with board; suitable for two. Preston 2807-J.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WANTED—Home (Christian Scientists preferred) for two girls, age six and ten. Write phone H. WALKER, 8 West 95th St., New York City.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ROBERT L. HAM
Public Accountant

Audits—Systems—Financial Reports
Investigations—Income Tax Returns

157 Federal Street, Rooms 209-211-211

Liberty 6775

MONTREAL DISLIKES WEST INDIAN TREATY

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Complaints about the new trade treaty between Canada and the West Indies are being made by cocoa manufacturers and chocolate confectioners here. By this arrangement Canada raises the duty on cocoa beans imported from other countries to the British West Indies to 1½ cents per pound.

Local cocoa manufacturers say they have to import over 75 per cent of their cocoa beans from Africa, because the cocoa beans grown in Trinidad and Jamaica are limited in quantity, expensive, and unsuitable for extensive use in the Canadian trade. They say that with the duty on the African bean they will not be able to hold their markets against Dutch competition.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and beautiful, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. M. M. L. Carter for the past eight years.) State Maternity License, 12 Mason Terrace. Tel. Reg. 9590 or 9591.

The HOLLYHOCK

A home where one may rest and study. Attention given if required. 66 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Near Beacon Street. Tel. Reg. 9590 or 9591.

Regent 3741-M and Regent 2541

COUNTRY BOARD

Silver Birches

AN INN "IN THE PINES"
On Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.

One of the most beautiful spots near New York. Open all the year. A place for study and rest. Skiing and ice boating.

Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

HELP WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Finishes, experienced, on high class ready-to-wear coats; state references and salary. Box 386, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PELHAM OR NEW ROCHELLE—Chauffeur wanted, residing near this vicinity for New York and surrounding driving; state references, experience, salary. Write MANAGER, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COOK'S HELPER at sanatorium; clean type, single; telephone; references. Write MANAGER, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, white, four in family, M. S. SLOCUM, Stamford, Conn. Station.

WANTED—Young woman bookkeeper for permanent position; state salary expected and detail experience. Box 2-205, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, American, white, hotel or institution; go anywhere. Address Box 1824, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN, bookkeeper recently with New York Tribune; desire immediate position; salary \$30. 60872, 1425 Lexington Ave., New York City.

HOTEL, storeroom man, meat cutter or cook; phone for interview afternoons. Address Box 1824, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING, paperhanging, all branches decorating, painting, stippling a specialty; reasonable estimates; guaranteed workmanship. GIDAL, 210 West 112th St., New York City. Tel. Monument 5587.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, family, Christian Scientist, preferred; reference, Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GOVERNMENT—Refined cultured woman, experienced in personal care and training of children; phone for interview afternoons. Prospect 1021, Mrs. R. Apt. 5, or write 361 Sterling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience; excellent references; salary \$1000. Write Box 1824, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires immediate connection with reliable firm where initiative and dependability are requisite; reference on request. Tel. Longacre 5038, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced in rendering services as a training and training of child. Box D-221, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BENNETT, WILLIAMS AGENCIES
HIGH GRADE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 7177

CHARLOTTE, GORDON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY supplies excellent positions, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maids, butlers, etc. References. 132 East 58th St., N. Y. C.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C.

HUIST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone World 1213.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive, banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2202.

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WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN STENOGRAPHIC EMPLOYMENT FIELD. STENOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, INC. 480 FIFTH AVE. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2720.

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MARCEL WAVING, shampooing, manicure, permanent waving, etc. M. S. FRANTZ, 120 Tremont, Room 424, Phone Liberty 7066, Boston.

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BEST quality Percale, luncheon style \$1.25; state color preferred; medium and large. MILLS, 10 Portland, Haverhill, Mass.

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NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance moving and furniture removal. 184 Harvard St., Boston 24. Telephone Dorchester 2400.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
N. Y. C., 631 West 188th, Apt. 6M—Eight-piece Italian mahogany dining room suite, tapestry seats; excellent condition. \$250.

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Bridgeport

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices

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HENRY C. REID & SON
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry

Fine Repairing

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport

(Continued)

Read's January Sale

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Martha Washington Work Tables

Sale Price \$16

These very decorative pieces of furniture are indispensable to the home. Their many cubbyholes find endless use for the seamstress, and she always knows just where her sewing needs are to be found.

This very fine table of solid mahogany throughout is a rare value.

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England

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1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

See our many novelties constantly arriving. "Christmas is coming!"

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Opp. Post Office

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"Let us supply your needs in china, glassware, gifts and kitchen utensils"

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled

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Good Shoes and Hosiery. We feature Hanan Shoes for Men and Women

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Perfection Is Our Aim

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THE ZETALLY BEAUTY SHOPPE

123 WEST MAIN ST. Manicuring, shampooing, hairdressing and permanent waving.

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Newest Styles

SOROSIS SHOE CO.

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Does It!

Easily Neatly and Quickly Price \$2.50

C. H. BOYLE, 113 Beacon Avenue NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven

(Continued)

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Women's and Girls' Winter Apparel

Start December 26

—Practically every Winter Coat and Dress in these departments has had its price reduced ¼ to 15.

—All Fur Coats included in this event.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

970 CHAPEL ST.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

138 Temple St., Next to United Illum. Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge

(Continued)

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Athletic and Men's
Furnishing Store

We wish to take this opportunity to thank Monitor readers for their co-operation during 1925. We trust that 1926 will follow 1925.

VERNON HALL
3 DANA STREET
Opposite Burton Hall
CAMBRIDGETel. Porter 1663 University 5316-W
A DISTINCTIVE DINING PLACE
PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS
TRANSIENTS SERVED
Reservations for Club Lunches Upon Application
On Dana St., cor. Centre, just off Mass. Av.RUSSELL R. CAMERON
New bathrooms installed, old ones modernized. Plumbing and heating.
28 Brattle Street Tel. Univ. 5760

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CUSTOM LAUNDRY
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Ded. 0108 125 East St., Dedham

Our trucks cover a radius of ten miles in each direction. Wet wash territory limited. We invite inspection and are grateful for patronage.

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First Class Provisions

Will be located at 10 Putnam Street after January First
Telephone 1417-1418

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Phone 4000

2-3-4 or 5 same price

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SPECIAL—All kinds of salted nuts
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MASSACHUSETTS

Lowell

(Continued)

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FLORISTS

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Agents for Sherwin Williams Paints and
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MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford

(Continued)

THE HOUSEHOLD
FURNISHING COMPANY

Purchase Street, Corner Kempton

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Everything for the Home
THE HOUSEHOLD
FURNISHING COMPANY
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REAL GOOD FURNITURE
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Buckwheat Cakes and
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"THE BEST"
For Men, Women and Children
MONARCH COCOA
Try It. Tel. 858STOP FOR
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Next to Nash Sales Room
At the end of the Turnpike

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Millinery
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Groceries and Provisions950 Main Street, Melrose
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New Bedford

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SAUSAGE MEATFRESH PURE
P. W. MANN, 71 Chestnut St. Tel. 6481

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Shampooing, Manicuring, Marcel Waving
Children's Dutch Cut a Specialty.3230 Washington St., West Newton
Telephone: West Newton 0360, 0361Fancy Creams and Ices a Specialty
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Fancy Groceries and Provisions
Monarch Breakfast Cocoa
Monarch Canned Fruits and Vegetables
1230 Washington St., West Newton
Telephone: West Newton 0360, 0361

Mrs. Ronald Macdonald Granite 0267-W

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MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield

(Continued)

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are in progressSplendid Values Throughout the
Entire Store.Markdowns in Women's and Children's
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and Women's Accessories.

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WOOLENS
TUB
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at
REDUCED
PRICES

Holden & Stone Co.

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Complete
Home FurnishersD. J. SHAW, Mgr.
Where you can buy in confidence.
Good Values. But never at the ex-
pense of Good Quality.ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
267 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.The Flower Shop
INC.40 FENN STREET
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Clean, Courteous and Reliable
Everything in the food line.THE GEO. W. KELSEY CO.
70 Columbus Ave. Phone 573-4-5

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76 North Street

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery, Dry GoodsFor Good Radio
Own an Eagle Noddyne
"KING OF THE AIR"The MEYER STORE, Inc.
Cor. North and Summer Sts. Open every eve.

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J. W. BALZER
96 Columbus Ave.
Local Agent for
CHAPMAN
METAL WEATHER STRIPS
For Windows and Doors

The Chapwood Cleaners

OVERSEAS CLEANERS
Phone 1441

THE CLARICE SHOP

Pittsfield's Corset Shop
Complete Line of Corsets and Brassieres
451 Main Street Tel. 3632We carry a complete line of Silk
and Wool Novelties for
Men, Women and Children
THE HOSEY SHOP
337 North St. Opp. Capitol Theatre

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SALTED NUTS BONBONS
NOVELTIES CHOCOLATES
THE GRYSTONE Tel. 4302

Prince & Walker Co.

Interior Decorators
Thirty South StreetTHE AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANKResources over Six Million Dollars
Why not start a Savings Account?

MISS ETHEL L. ABBOTT

BEAUTY STUDIO
51 North St., Wagon Bldg., Tel. 4012-W
Permanent Waving, Shampooing,
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are the HALLMARK Jewelers
for Pittsfield
Always something new and special
for gifts.

Trunks—Bags—Cases

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120 Columbus Ave.Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORDyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing.
Reasons for rent.
ALFRED H. COHN 230 NORTH ST.

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"Nine Granite Street"

Gifts reflect thought
Linen, Brass, Pewter,
Pottery, Furniture and
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Groceries, Meats and Provisions
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Telephone Granite 1600 or 1450
We are at your service of all times

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Gowns, Cloth and Fur Coats
240 Highland Ave., Wollaston
Telephone Granite 4148-W

James A. Gamble & Son

Groceries and Provisions
1551 Hancock Street QUINCY
Telephone orders a specialty
Telephone Granite 0650, 6422

Dutch Cottage Candies

Chocolates, Caramels, Non-Bons,
Salted Nuts
13 Beach Street, Wollaston
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Mrs. Ronald Macdonald Granite 0267-W

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Mrs. Ronald Macdonald Granite 0267-W

Mrs. Ronald Macdonald

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Opposition interposed recently by some of the students in a college in New York to the requirement that they participate in the course in military training provided for all male undergraduates has served to call the attention of the public to the subject, as a whole, as it affects many public and preparatory schools and many of the colleges and universities.

Military Training in Schools and Colleges

As might have been expected, the opportunity has been presented for the expression of extreme opinions, both as to the propriety and wisdom of making such courses compulsory, and as to the alleged impropriety of even permitting, under any circumstances, the teaching of military tactics to the boys and young men. It is easy at such times to express extravagant conclusions in support of one's beliefs, or prejudices, or convictions, or whatever they may be, even though it may be found difficult to substantiate these by the production of convincing facts.

In a recent issue of a well-known American weekly there appeared a cartoon representing what is unmistakably a United States Army officer, clothed in his distinguishing regimentals, admonishing a quite young schoolboy to realize that "there is no such thing as militarism in America." The youngster, himself carrying a knapsack, a helmet, a rifle equipped with a naked bayonet, and several books purporting to be treatises upon military training, while standing near another volume marked "The Next War," appears to be regarding his mentor with some surprise. He seems to be asking, "What is it all about?" As represented, the query is no doubt a pertinent one, all things considered. But the question remains unanswered.

Perhaps the answer is not to be found thus easily. Assuming that there is more truth in the words sarcastically imputed to the caricatured army officer than at first indicated, it may be said with all seriousness that there is no such thing as militarism, as that term is generally understood, in the United States. Americans have clung tenaciously to that belief, and few are ready to admit that they have been laboring under a mere satisfying delusion. If this has been true in the past, surely it is doubly true in these days when there remains a vivid and revolting memory of the horrors which unrestrained militarism brought to the people of almost the whole world. They have learned, in contemplation of the events which followed the holocaust of 1914, to shun even the appearance of militarism.

This is not an indication of retrogression, neither does it place a conscientiously protesting Nation among those who are willing to declare, but not to defend, their rights. It indicates, rather, that out of the turmoil of strife and suffering there has come a realization that right, in itself, is not a negative or passive quality or state of consciousness, but that it is assertive, insistent, affirmative and substantial. The people of the whole world are gaining a better and clearer concept of this self-evident proposition. They have learned, at least in part, that war can, by no known means or method, be glorified as such.

But even with this realization it may be that the question raised by the protesting New York undergraduates has not been answered. There may still be a valid and convincing defense of the system against which they arrayed themselves, not as pacifists merely, but in the assertion of what they probably deemed an inherent right to devote their time and efforts while in college to the pursuit of those studies which they might choose to select, always, of course, within the range of the curriculum provided. The answer, then, may be found to be to leave to the individual student the privilege of participating in military training exercises in both college and preparatory school. It has been insisted, as is well known, that the system of tactics provided supplies a method of disciplinary training that is invaluable. One wonders if this postulate can be convincingly defended.

Conceding, as may reasonably be done in the present state of human thought, the necessity of providing for proper and wise military training, it can hardly be said that the schools and colleges offer no proper place for such teaching. But there is need of the observance of wise counsels, even if these dictate limitations which may assume the proportions of circumscribing inhibitions. There is an unmistakable tendency among the avowed defenders of militarism to insist upon the inclusion of teachings against which the considerate and the sensitive revolt. It should not be forgotten that those who, under the cover of subsidies, provide the manual for such instruction, do not attempt to make of such teaching a simple pastime or a mere exercise in physical training. A perusal of the texts and directions provided leaves the impression that the graduate who has been trained in the full course offered will regard the opportunity to exhibit his skill and prowess as one which he should not be denied.

A provincial railway through the length of British Columbia, as long as from London to Edinburgh, should be a handsome gift to encourage private enterprise.

British Columbia's Bid for Business

Canada's most westerly Province is apparently prepared to award the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to an approved syndicate of British or American capitalists. In return, the favored new owners would be required to extend the railway from Fort George, into the Peace River district, about 200 miles northeast. The extension would pass through some richly endowed, but undeveloped, country.

Part of the new line through the Rocky Mountains would be costly to build, but it would tap natural resources, which are popularly regarded in Canada as an absolute treasure trove, particularly in high-grade coal deposits. The main object of the railway extension would be, however, to link up the Pacific Great Eastern Railway with an existing line in the Peace River country, the Edmonton & Dunvegan Railway, which is owned by the Province of Alberta. As an additional inducement to private enterprise to build this connecting link between the provinces, and to operate the new line through to Vancouver, when it is finished, the British Columbia Legislature has set aside over 16,000,000 acres of land to be given away with the railway.

The generosity of British Columbia's offer would seem to be such that cautious investors may wonder why there has been delay in going ahead with the project. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates the present railway in the Peace River district, from Edmonton to the terminus at Grand Prairie, under agreement with the Province of Alberta. It is understood that British Columbia offered the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an endeavor to interest that great transportation concern in the plan to bring more Alberta grain through to Vancouver for shipment overseas. Surely, it would seem, if the project were commercially feasible, the Canadian Pacific Railway would be the likeliest concern to undertake the extension from Grand Prairie to the present northern terminus of the line which British Columbia is prepared to hand over to approved applicants.

Perhaps the prime ministers of Alberta and British Columbia are finding the way to overcome some obstacles which seem to have tended to discourage the enterprise so far. The valuable natural resources in northern Alberta are at present owned by the Dominion. Alberta cannot offer very much to induce railway builders to put in the connecting link until the control of natural resources has been transferred from the Dominion to the provincial authorities.

Then there are existing routes on the Canadian National Railways to be considered. The Canadian National Railways lines through the Yellowhead Pass, to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, are eminently suitable for grain transportation. They are built on an easy grade, and it might cost less to link up the line in the Peace River country with the Canadian National Railways west of Edmonton, than to build through the mountains to Fort George and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Co-operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways would be one possible solution, to give the grain growers of the Peace River the desired outlet to the Pacific coast. In the meanwhile, there is already an increasing diversion of Canadian grain from the prairie provinces, west of Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan, to Vancouver, for export to the Orient, and through the Panama Canal to Europe. British Columbia's prospects of increasing maritime commerce are promising, even though no suitable applicant is found to accept the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Fifty years ago, or in 1876, the United States took first official cognizance of the forestry problem by appointing a special agent to study timber conditions. This marked, specifically, the beginning of what has come to be known as the forest conservation policy, now nurtured and furthered by the Forest Service and allied associations, among which is the American Tree Association. Even before that time serious thought was taken regarding the need, at some future date, of preserving the national timber supplies. William Penn had decreed that for every five acres of forest land cleared one acre be left in its natural state. Connecticut had, by ordinance, forbidden the removal of timber from the township in which it grew, on the theory that any commercializing of the product would be detrimental to the public welfare. The more or less ineffective Timber Culture Act had been passed in 1873. Its operation did not mark any really progressive step in conservation or in encouraging the cultivation of trees in treeless sections.

Facing the Problem of the Forests

The present year marks the semi-centennial period of the beginning of a determined effort to assert the economic independence of the United States in respect to its present and future timber supplies. Yet despite this directed activity in behalf of conservation and reasonable use, the frontier line of the forests has gradually but steadily receded, and with it the acreage of timber-producing land has diminished. It is admitted, even by those who are most hopeful of the success of the efforts being made to arouse public thought to a realization of the economic crisis that now seems to be inevitable, that the American forest areas are being depleted four and one-half times faster than they are being replenished and restored. This does not signify that no consistent effort is being made to stem the tide of destruction, but rather that in spite of this the destruction, due to industrial and commercial demands and the waste caused by fires and other risks, has not been appreciably checked.

In this issue of the Monitor there is published a most comprehensive survey of the timber problem in the United States. The author of the article, Col. George P. Ahearn of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, is recognized as an authority upon the subject discussed. In a foreword commenting upon Colonel Ahearn's observations and conclusions, Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, himself a deep student of the subject of conservation, says the article should be read by every man and woman who has the interest of the next generation at heart. Colonel Ahearn tells us that, unless drastic and effective steps are taken, the American people face inevitable bankruptcy so far as an adequate timber supply is concerned.

It is made to appear that despite all the effort which has been made to awaken the people to a realization of the impending economic crisis which is declared to be inevitable, conservation lags while the exploiters of a priceless national asset drive their mills farther and farther into the receding forests. It is a pertinent question, in view of these admitted facts, why the exportation of timber in large quantities should longer be permitted. The demands for home consumption, so called, are greater than ever before. It is shown that while the lumber-cut in the United States was a billion feet smaller in 1920 than in 1899, the value of the product of the earlier year was \$385,300,000, while that of the smaller cut in 1920 was \$1,298,900,000.

Statistics show that approximately 80 per cent of the general forest area in the United States is in the hands of private owners, and that about 97 per cent of the hardwood forest area is thus controlled. As indicating the control of these powerful financial interests, it is shown that their combined operations account for from 97 to 99 per cent of the total timber cut annually. It is not greatly to the disadvantage of those thus interested that the forest line is rapidly receding from the centers of population and from the commercial markets. The consumer is the one actually affected. He pays the freight. Today the rail transportation cost to New England on lumber from mills in the southern states is \$16 per thousand feet, while the freight from Pacific Coast mills is \$25 per thousand. At an earlier period the transportation charges on lumber consumed in the United States are shown to have averaged between \$1 and \$3 per thousand feet.

It would seem not at all unreasonable, under conditions shown to exist, to inquire particularly into the policy so long prevailing which encourages, rather than limits, the exportation of lumber and timber. It appears that even the bureaus and agencies of the Federal Government are encouraging this trade, which amounts to approximately 2,000,000,000 feet annually. It would require no particular argument to prove that the competition of foreign buyers makes possible the levying of an increased tribute from American consumers. Reasonable restriction of this export trade, or, if necessary, a complete embargo, might check the waste which has so long continued.

Opponents of the national prohibition law profess to have discovered what they term a "crime wave" in the large cities of the United States, and they are quite sure that the cause of these crime manifestations is a disrespect for law engendered by the Volstead Act. "The law against making or selling liquor," they assert, "is not fully enforced. Therefore, the example set by the violators of that law provokes the commission of all sorts of crimes by persons who, but for prohibition, would have been law-abiding citizens." This highly ingenious theory has been seized upon by the professional wets as a reason why the Congress should amend the Volstead Act so as to make legal the sale of the alcoholic beverages known as "light wines and beers," and their friends in the House and Senate are voicing protests against the existing law and its enforcement.

Prohibition, Property, and Crime

Following the example of the anti-prohibition forces, it should not be at all surprising if the infinitesimally small number of persons who believe in what they call Communism were to unite in a demand for the abolishment of the institution of private property because it is made the occasion of many crimes. Why do burglars break in and steal? To get property, of course. Why do forgers, thieves, pickpockets and bandits ply their trades? For the same reason. They are all trying to get property that belongs to someone else. Now if only the laws for the protection of property were repealed, a long list of crimes that keep the police and courts busy would cease. Property provokes criminal acts. Clearly, the remedy is to abolish property.

Nor is it in the sphere of criminal law alone that an immense saving to the public could be effected by repealing all laws creating property rights. There is the great army of lawyers, busily engaged in litigation revolving around some species of property. There is all the expense of judges and jurymen in the civil courts. Abolish property rights and everybody would be as happy and prosperous as they were in Russia in the early days of the Soviet régime. The wets, who spend one half of their time asserting that enforcement of the prohibition law deprives them of their rights and liberties, and the other half in claiming that the law is not enforced and that there is more drinking now than before 1920, should be logical and join the Communists in their protest against private property. Why not? If the existence of bootleggers, moonshiners and rumrunners proves that prohibition is a failure, then the multitude of crimes against property shows that the laws for its protection are an incitement to wrongdoing.

It is an encyclopedic number which the Los Angeles Times has published as its tribute to forty years of progress—manifested both by itself and its home city. Issued as the midwinter number, it represents the fortieth such yearly venture, the first having been published on Jan. 1, 1886; and it is said that in public office or high in the business circles of Los Angeles today are several men who, as paper boys in those long ago days, trudged up and down the narrow streets of the old pueblo, selling it. In those forty years the Times and Los Angeles have grown up together, as may be realized from the fact that in 1880, six years before this first midwinter number was published, the population of the city was not greatly over 10,000. Today the estimated population for 1925 is well over 1,000,000, with nearly 275,000 pupils in the public schools, a gain of almost 20,000 for the year.

Editorial Notes

Chasing the sun across the top of the world is not a pastime which is likely to prove popular in the immediate future, but it is the purpose aimed at by the Detroit Aviation Society's Arctic airplane expedition, when it takes off from Point Barrow, Alaska, in a couple of months. The thought of it is widely fascinating. This is how Capt. G. H. Wilkins, leader of the venture, has put it: "If we start in the morning from Point Barrow and keep on flying, we should reach the geographic pole at midnight. The sun at that time will just about touch the horizon and immediately begin to rise again. We will lose twelve hours in that instant when we cross the North Pole. In other words, it will be both morning and afternoon." This sounds like the next best thing to racing the earth around the sun.

Land at Dawn

The boat seemed to be laboring uphill against a mottled sea. The night drummed by in the jet propulsion. And in the morning we went up on deck and were startled to incredulity to see Ireland risen coldly out of the limpid coast water. The new sunlight splashed and spangled the noiseless rilling water, and dawn purples and cobalts grained it.

The sea bubbled into minute and elaborate golden crests as the morning stirred it, white hands of foam thrust out of the sea, golden where the sunlight caught them. The land was crystal clear and without sound, being yet distant. It passed us in hills and shadowed headlands, in empty bays and unwalked promontories, all in rainy green and purple, as still as though the pool reflections of another world.

There were the chill little fields and the white cottages specked in the corners of them, like standing white cattle with heads turned to the dawn. The only sound was the pellucid brittle lapping of the water, with the lyric calm of an inland sea. There were gull cries. Our dozen following gulls had increased to three score, and they circled and beat their way strongly over us with lifted wings, arcs full of dawn.

There was a gentle harping of wind from the land—the first green land wind for many a day—and bringing the smell of turf and bog and cropped grass and dripping hedges, the odor of familiar earth, the tang of land, the smell of moss on gray walls, and of brown water rising in the fields, the smell of blue turf smoke and the long odor of fallen rain, the smell of brown cattle—the steam and reek of their hides—the smell of horses in paddocks—the thin hare smell of Ireland.

Those of us who left the passengers who remained had to suffer the jibes of the passengers who remained. The captain of the tender was a very magnificent creature, a lobster-pink and sizable fellow who was wearing what seemed to be all the regalia of an admiral of the fleet. He looked up appraisingly and rather contemptuously at the liner and barked his enormous tan gauntlets together. He told me in rapid Cork sing-song that the "parliamentary" train—as they call it—had gone. But to console me he made an abusive speech about parliamentary trains in general, saying a man could walk on his two legs quicker, and that as there was only one train a day the parliamentary train had just been said to be "long and beggar alike."

The jibes of the remaining passengers continued, the chief was sending a parting shot as we drew off: "And there's Mr. O'Brien. Don't go telling all them Irishmen about the dollar bills growing on the trees in Madison Square!" But poetic justice was done us. The way had been leading over the newly-painted white railings of the ship and we had the sudden satisfying vision of him barred evenly from head to toe. Even our admiral laughed.

After those vacant days of lumbering, laborious sea and after that dawn-clear sight of the coast, it was high impossible to believe this was really Ireland. But there were the pink and yellow houses terraced oddly on the hill slopes, and the thin blue smoke of turf spindling straight for the hyacinth sky. There were the sharp gray churches and gray sagging walls. There were the mud, the wet, the softness, the seeing of life through a mild glass of rain.

It seemed strange to see these gentle shapes, soft windows with the wan light of a changeful sky touched on their panes, strange to see weathered brick, and the quiet, empty streets tipping up hill. Stranger, above all,

to be met by horses. But I could not believe it yet and looking over the deep, white sheen of the bay water, feared I might still be in some majestic but foreign inlet.

I told the sidereal driver about the abominable parliamentary train. It was contending to feel the uneven movements of the straining pony and to hear the skip and grating of the heavy wheels. The journey was a still, keen-featured fellow, with a complexion as high as wind and dust. His eyes were as startlingly blue as Irish sky when clouds break. They were hard and glittering, but his pools.

I have rarely seen a face that had with so much intensity the sharp elements of wind and sky. The man was like a wind, his face was the sculpture of wind and rain. Cork sang through his thin lips and he soothed my wrath. He said as we climbed the hill and the house roofs slipped and traveled below us:

"Sure it does be a desperate bad arrangement 'n' many a one protestin' about it, sir. Och, it is, it is really. It's a terrible thing entirely and I've often heard others say so, sir, so I have. Still—and he turned cautiously to see if I could stand it—"Still, sir, mebbe it's for luck, as we say. Mebbe it is. Sure ye never can tell at all. The railways the way they are ye can't tell what might happen ye."

We reached the top of Cobb and looked down upon the slates and chimneys. Out of the sheltering streets the wind caught us. Said the journey:

"It's a terrible cold. But it's worse in England. There was so much snow in England, sir, that they couldn't run the Manchester Handicap. They could not indeed, sir."

That convinced me. When whatever happens may be "the" and when the world is the scratching of the Manchester Handicap, there is no doubting one is in Ireland. I abandoned myself to its skies. Rain fell.

The sky cleared again, was frail hyacinth blue and wet as morning dawns. The fountain of sunlight played, and everywhere the blue leaping woods received halos of diffused light. We saw distant purple mountains, with a surf of white clouds scarfing them. We saw windy fields. We heard single footsteps in the damp streets.

The sunlight washed through the large windows of the houses, gave a petal gaiety to everything, and the world seemed a pale, bright, floating thing, like a mail of thistle-down blown into a pond of sky.

Then it rained. And the rain stopped. The wind following dried the streets and the sun danced and shone more easily than ever. A man, a raw red fellow the size of a ploughed field, swayed up on a side car. His pony nibbled the hedge and he, putting his hand to his mouth, yelled through the doorway,

"Is Michael in?"

And another from somewhere—the crack of the door, the keyhole or from under the doormat, hidden somewhere, simply:

"He is not."

"Do you know where he is?"

"I do not."

"Would he be up at Carey's?"

"He might."

Knowing nothing up, noncommittal, like the sky.

The light on the bay was white and deep in rainlight and the sun was a wet yellow ring thrown up in the sky

"—for luck, maybe," by someone who didn't know what else to do with it.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

The British Labor Party's Cave of Adullam has fallen in and Ramsay MacDonald once more finds a solid wall of support behind him. The cave lasted for just one week. Its outward sign in the House of Commons was the departure of Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood from the front bench, where he sat among the recognized leaders of the party, to a back seat alongside that stalwart independent, George Lansbury. Mr. Lansbury holds that the Labor Party ought to obstruct the Government as well as oppose it. He persuaded Colonel Wedgwood, John Wheatley and James Maxton to sign a manifesto declining nomination to the party executive as to be able to act as an independent group to "ginger up" the proceedings on the unemployment question. More moderate counsels, however, have prevailed. Colonel Wedgwood has returned to his usual seat and there are to be no secessions.

The acoustics of the House of Lords has always been rather poor, much to the annoyance of visitors to that august assemblage, but particularly to the reporters who have credentials entitling them to seats in the press gallery. During the summer recess an attempt was made to overcome this defect by the installation of headphones for the use of the press gallery and for lords who happened to be on the floor. None have been provided for the general public. Some unsuspecting results have attended the innovation, as was shown the other day when a certain lord, while making a speech, remarked that he hoped Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India and a very energetic character, would pay particular attention to what he had to say. Lord Birkenhead turned to his nearest neighbor and made a remark intended only for that gentleman's ear in decidedly picturesque and unconventional language. It happened, however, that the listening apparatus with which the headphones are connected caught the full force of the remark and broadcast it to everyone in the press gallery and to those lords who happened to have the phones fastened to their ears. As a result Lord Birkenhead is said to be doubtful of the utility of the innovation.

It must be a pleasant change for the busy underwriters of Lloyd's in the Royal Exchange, when the Lloyd's choir at the approach of Christmas entertain during the lunch hour with Christmas carol singing. Lloyd's choir, conducted by Geoffrey Tovey, is not very old in point of years, but the singing is very good. They sang this year on four occasions before Christmas. With many old English carols not generally known, the audience itself was given a chance of singing well-known melodies like "Loch Lomond" and the hymn, "O come all ye faithful," which filled the fine hall with a volume of beautiful sound. The London Fire Brigade Band accompanied some of the items.

A great auk's egg which was in the collection of British birds' eggs formed by the late Sir Vaneau Harpur Creve has been sold at Covent Garden for 305 guineas. This is at the rate of about \$18,300 a dozen and may soothe the feelings of the housewife who looks askance at the price her grocer charges her for "patriotically fresh" hens' eggs. The great auk, now extinct, was a diving sea bird of the family Alcidae, with short wings and tail and a heavy body. The egg just sold was acquired by Commander Eric Wilson of the British Royal Navy. Thirty-one years ago the same egg brought 300 guineas. The price obtained was not a record for a great auk's egg, for several years ago one realized 350 guineas. The specimen just sold was formerly in the collection of W. Yarrell, and in 1856 it passed to F. Bond, who later sold it to Baron d'Hamonville. It was on the dispersal of that famous expert's collection that the precious specimen passed to Sir Vaneau.

Christmas customs proved as popular as ever this year in Britain. A Covent Garden merchant said in an interview that more Christmas trees were sold this season than in years gone by, adding that he personally was handling 100,000 trees. Holly was plentiful, though not well berried. Dealers, however, overcame this difficulty by attaching artificial berries, and according to one merchant the public preferred the artificial berries because they lasted longer. There was no shortage of mistletoe, and abundant supplies were brought to Covent Garden to meet the Christmas demands.

This week's anthology of sayings.

Successful concerns have become big because they are efficient, and not efficient because they have become big.—Otto F. Brown.

Today, with Home Rule, we have more political liberty and less to eat.—Irish Free State Official.

It would transform the whole industrial problem if it became an accepted rule that no citizens, however wealthy, were entitled to spend more on their personal

standard of living than is deemed sufficient for the holders of the highest offices in the gift of the state.—Philip Kerr.

Nothing challenges knowledge so much as the necessity for writing it down.—Ramsay MacDonald.

The spirit of Kipling's poetry is the spirit that has made England great.—Lord Derby.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Other Side of the Steel Trap Controversy

The following communication presents authoritatively the views of the fur industry on the question of the use of the steel trap. It is published solely from the standpoint of fairness to that industry.

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are, apparently, a great many people who feel that the fur industry loses its usefulness and becomes merely an instrument for the gratification of feminine vanity the moment it passes from the frigid to the temperate zone. It does not occur to them that the fur industry, instead of wasting wild life, is in reality eliminating such waste by consuming the by-product of man's ceaseless struggle to maintain his food supply against the ravages of vermin.

The matter of the manner in which these fur-bearing animals are taken is not of such direct concern to the number of several hundred thousands in the United States alone, perform the arduous task of trapping. It really makes no difference to the fur trade proper how the pelts are taken.

We do feel, however, that in any industry where the destruction of an animal is an unavoidable part of its productive processes, there is an obligation upon everyone in that industry to endeavor to make the killing as free from pain as possible.

Believing this, the National Association of the Fur Industry offered a reward of \$10,000 for the invention of a trap that would fulfill all the practical requirements of the trapper as the steel trap does, but that would have the additional quality of killing its victim immediately.

What concerns the fur industry directly is the utterly false impression regarding its functions and its methods that has been created by quite uninformed persons who have been engaged in humane efforts for some years past. There is much loose thinking and loose talking by very sincere people, and as it is never directed against individuals, but solely against an industry, against that intangible thing called "they," there is no redress for those whose feelings or interests may suffer.

As a result of continuous reiteration a great mass of falsehood and half-truth is accepted as established fact by many intelligent people. For example, it is often said that 100,000,000 animals perish by torture in steel traps in the United States yearly. There are not 100,000,000 of fur-bearing animals trapped yearly in the United States. Of those taken, hundreds of thousands are taken by means other than steel traps. Millions are taken in death-dealing steel traps, suitable under certain conditions. And, in my opinion, those taken in steel traps do not suffer to anything approaching the extent believed by certain people who claim to be informed.

But admitting that the trapped animal does experience pain to a greater or less degree, there remains the obligation to reduce this pain to a minimum. I believe no force has been as effective in this as the voice for fur.

This great demand, growing from year to year, has increased the price of fur pelts very greatly. With pelts of real value in the traps, the farm-boy trapper cannot afford to neglect his trap line. He cannot run the risk of having his catch stolen from him or lost. The trap lines are attended with a regularity and frequency unknown in the old days.

Just what this means to the farm boy is indicated by the fact that we distribute about \$70,000,000 annually among those in the United States at a time of year when farm income is most needed. The fur coats and fur-trimmed cloth coats and other fur garments used in America, fully half the fur material used is sheep or goat skin, while of the so-called summer furs used I estimate that less than 10 per cent are of the pelts of fur-bearing animals caught in steel traps in the United States, and of that 10 per cent practically all are predatory vermin.

DAVID C. MILLS, General Director.
National Association of the Fur Industry.
New York, N. Y.